

# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

Lxxv

## URBAN POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1880, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.		URBAN POPULATION.		NUMBER OF CITIES AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890		1880	
* The United States .....	62,622,250	50,155,783	18,284,385	11,318,547	448	29.20	286	22.57
North Atlantic division .....	17,491,545	14,507,407	9,015,383	6,254,096	199	51.81	137	43.11
Maine .....	661,086	648,986	130,346	87,100	8	19.72	5	13.42
New Hampshire .....	376,530	346,991	103,058	76,200	5	27.37	5	21.96
Vermont .....	332,422	332,286	26,350	21,500	2	7.93	2	6.47
Massachusetts .....	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,564,931	1,042,039	47	69.90	33	58.44
Rhode Island .....	345,506	276,531	272,571	175,500	10	78.89	6	63.40
Connecticut .....	740,258	622,700	385,287	266,100	17	51.63	13	42.73
New York .....	5,907,853	5,082,871	3,599,877	2,591,267	46	60.02	33	50.98
New Jersey .....	1,444,933	1,131,116	780,912	495,050	20	54.04	12	43.82
Pennsylvania .....	5,258,014	4,282,891	2,152,051	1,498,740	44	40.93	28	34.99
South Atlantic division .....	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,419,964	942,387	36	16.03	23	12.40
Delaware .....	168,493	146,608	61,431	42,478	1	36.46	1	28.07
Maryland .....	1,042,390	934,943	465,479	351,065	4	44.65	3	37.61
District of Columbia .....	230,392	177,024	230,392	159,871	1	100.00	2	90.01
Virginia .....	1,655,080	1,512,565	221,965	148,230	9	13.40	6	9.80
West Virginia .....	702,794	618,457	53,038	30,737	3	6.95	1	4.97
North Carolina .....	1,017,947	1,309,750	62,544	26,615	5	3.87	2	1.90
South Carolina .....	1,151,149	995,577	78,915	60,020	3	6.86	2	6.03
Georgia .....	1,837,353	1,542,180	199,169	112,881	7	10.84	5	7.32
Florida .....	391,422	269,493	47,031	9,890	3	12.02	1	3.07
North Central division .....	22,362,279	17,364,111	5,793,896	3,024,679	152	25.91	95	17.42
Ohio .....	3,672,316	3,198,062	1,159,842	745,894	29	31.57	20	23.32
Indiana .....	2,192,404	1,978,301	400,566	244,063	18	18.27	11	12.34
Illinois .....	3,826,351	3,077,871	1,485,955	732,021	24	38.83	18	23.78
Michigan .....	2,093,889	1,636,937	546,095	271,566	20	26.08	12	16.59
Wisconsin .....	1,086,880	1,315,497	424,546	212,431	17	25.17	9	16.15
Minnesota .....	1,301,826	780,773	809,315	107,623	6	28.37	4	13.78
Iowa .....	1,911,890	1,624,615	209,230	152,578	12	14.08	10	9.39
Missouri .....	2,079,184	2,168,380	703,743	459,369	8	26.27	5	21.18
North Dakota .....	182,719	236,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	328,808	298,268	10,177	.....	1	3.10	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	1,058,910	452,402	259,048	48,521	8	24.46	2	9.02
Kansas .....	1,427,096	996,096	165,879	55,613	9	11.62	4	5.58
South Central division .....	10,972,893	8,919,371	1,147,089	673,708	37	10.45	20	7.55
Kentucky .....	1,858,635	1,648,690	276,454	198,603	7	14.87	5	12.05
Tennessee .....	1,767,518	1,542,359	202,337	99,527	5	11.45	4	6.45
Alabama .....	1,513,017	1,262,505	89,135	45,845	4	5.89	2	3.63
Mississippi .....	1,289,600	1,131,597	34,098	11,814	3	2.64	1	1.04
Louisiana .....	1,118,587	989,946	264,496	224,099	3	23.65	2	23.84
Texas .....	2,235,523	1,591,749	225,346	80,682	11	10.08	5	5.07
Oklahoma .....	61,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	1,128,179	802,525	55,223	13,138	4	4.89	1	1.64
Western division .....	3,027,613	1,767,697	908,053	423,677	24	29.99	11	23.97
Montana .....	132,159	39,159	24,557	.....	2	18.58	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	90,705	20,789	11,690	.....	1	10.26	.....	.....
Colorado .....	412,198	194,327	152,795	50,449	4	37.07	2	25.96
New Mexico .....	153,593	119,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	59,620	40,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	207,905	143,963	59,732	20,768	2	28.73	1	14.43
Nevada .....	45,761	62,266	8,511	10,917	1	18.60	1	17.53
Idaho .....	84,885	32,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	349,390	75,118	98,785	.....	3	28.27	.....	.....
Oregon .....	313,707	174,708	56,917	17,577	2	18.14	1	10.06
California .....	1,208,130	864,694	495,086	323,966	9	40.98	6	37.47

### RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

The United States .....	62,622,250	50,155,783	18,284,385	11,318,547	448	29.20	286	22.57
North Atlantic .....	17,491,545	14,507,407	9,015,383	6,254,096	199	51.81	137	43.11
South Atlantic .....	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,419,964	942,387	36	16.03	23	12.40
North Central .....	22,362,279	17,364,111	5,793,896	3,024,679	152	25.91	95	17.42
South Central .....	10,972,893	8,919,371	1,147,089	673,708	37	10.45	20	7.55
Western .....	3,027,613	1,767,697	908,053	423,677	24	29.99	11	23.97

a Population of Dakota in 1880 apportioned according to the present limits of North and South Dakota.

In defining what constitutes a city, in each case the Census Office has consistently maintained the policy of including only such population as lives within the charter limits, because no other defined limits exist. In many cases, however, this does not give to the city all the population which naturally belongs to it. There may be populous suburbs, which are to all intents and purposes parts of the city, whose inhabitants transact business within the city, who may be served by the same post office, but who, living without the charter limits, are not included in the city's population. Of this our greatest city, New York, is a forcible example. Within a radius of 15 miles of the city hall, on Manhattan island, the people are in effect citizens of New York, so far as their business and social interests go, although politically they live in different cities, counties, and states. This body of population contains considerably in excess of 3,000,000 persons, or two-thirds the number in London, which is, similarly, a congeries of municipalities. Next to London, New York and its suburbs form the largest city of the globe. Other cases are those of St. Paul and Minneapolis, whose corporate limits join one another, and Bristol, Tennessee, and Bristol, Virginia, two corporations whose line of division follows the middle of the main street of the city, and which have a joint population of 6,226. Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Arkansas, form a similar case. Knoxville, Tennessee, has large suburbs immediately adjoining, whose population would, if added, increase it to very nearly 40,000 inhabitants.

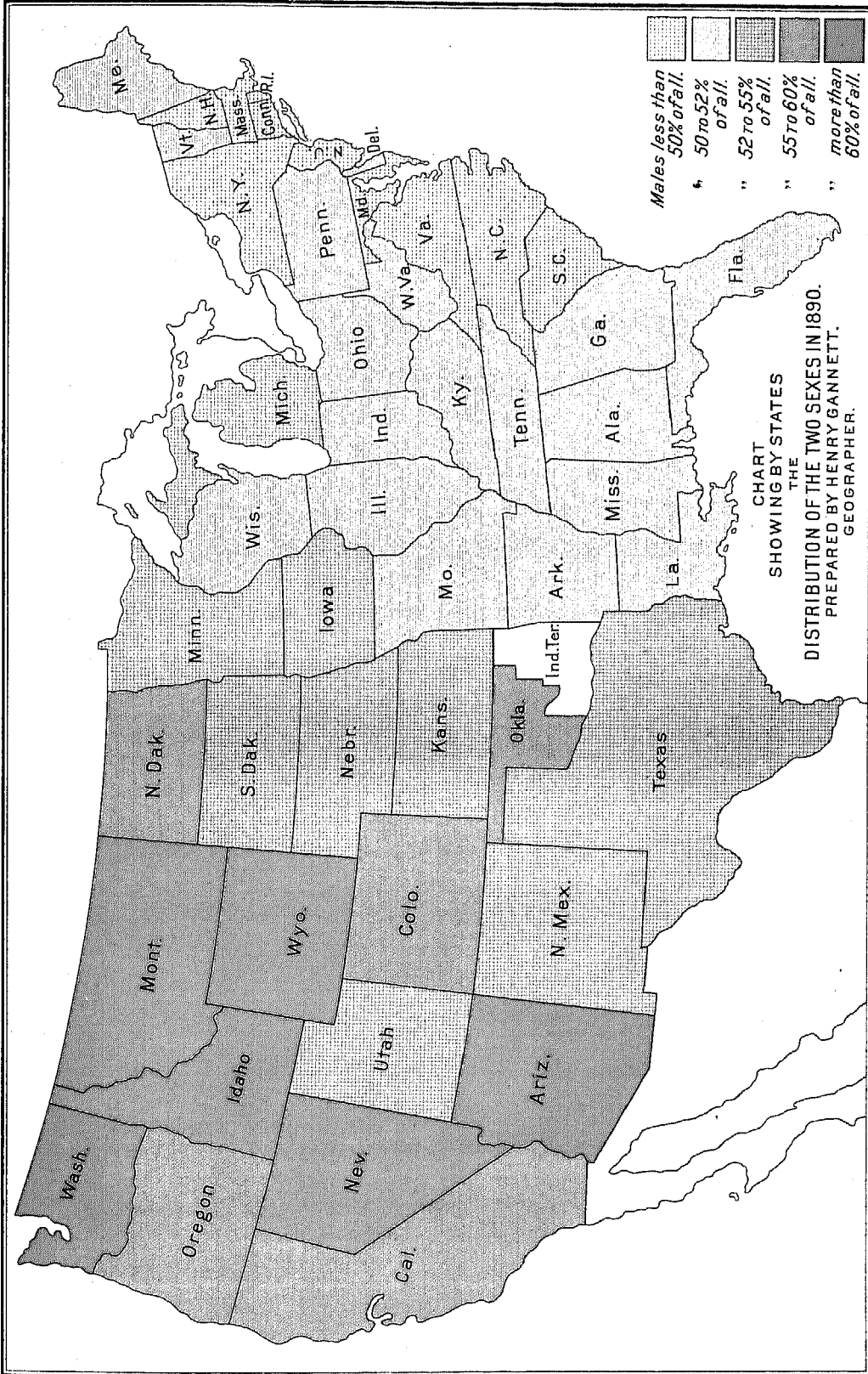
The rate of growth of many of these cities, especially those situated west of the Mississippi river, has been amazing. Chicago has added over half a million to her inhabitants, thus more than doubling her size in 10 years. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver have expanded to triple or quadruple their former size, while all over the west smaller cities have sprung up as if by magic.

## SEX.

The aggregate population on June 1, 1890, was 62,622,250. Of this number 32,067,880 were males and 30,554,370 were females. The following table shows for the United States as a whole the proportion which the number of each sex bears to the total population at each census from 1850 to 1890:

CENSUS YEARS.	Males.	Females.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1850 .....	51.04	48.96
1860 .....	51.16	48.84
1870 .....	50.56	49.44
1880 .....	50.88	49.12
1890 .....	51.21	48.79

From the above table it is apparent that for 1890 in the United States males were in excess of females in the proportion of 51.21 and 48.79. This excess of males is to be expected in this case, owing to the effects of immigration. Where natural increase is not interfered with either by immigration or emigration, wars or pestilence, the proportion of the sexes is nearly equal, females being slightly in excess of males. This is shown (but rather imperfectly, on account of the effect of emigration) in the table on the following page, which presents the proportions of the sexes in certain European countries.



COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	48.54	51.46
Austria.....	48.92	51.08
Denmark.....	48.76	51.24
Germany.....	49.03	50.97
Netherlands.....	49.42	50.58
Spain.....	49.04	50.96
Sweden.....	48.43	51.57
Norway.....	47.87	52.13

In every one of these countries, without exception, females are in excess, constituting from 50.58 to 52.13 per cent of the whole population. In the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and Norway it may be accounted for by emigration, but in the cases of Austria, Netherlands, and Spain there is little emigration, and the figures are practically those of undisturbed natural increase. Judging, therefore, from these cases, it would appear that under undisturbed conditions the female sex outnumbers the male sex nearly in the proportion of 51 to 49.

The effect of emigration upon the population of the other countries is roughly measured by the fact that the average proportion of females to males in them is about 51.5 to 48.5. In the case of the United States, however, normal conditions are modified by immigration. Among the immigrants to this country males are in excess of females in the proportion of 3 to 2, and to this fact, coupled with the excessive immigration during the past decade, is to be attributed the large proportion of males.

If the history of the distribution of the population by sex from 1850 to 1890 is examined it is seen, first, that males have always been in excess of females; that between 1850 and 1860 that proportion increased slightly, while between 1860 and 1870 it diminished by six-tenths of 1 per cent, which in such a matter as this is a very large reduction. This was doubtless due in great measure to the mortality of the civil war, the ravages of which were confined to the male sex, and in which probably not far from a million of our citizens lost their lives. Between 1870 and 1880 and 1880 and 1890 the proportion of males had again increased, reaching at the latter date a proportion slightly in excess of that which was shown in 1860.



The following table shows the proportion of males and females in each state in 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860, and 1850:

## PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		1880		1870		1860		1850	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
The United States .....	51.21	48.79	50.88	49.12	50.56	49.44	51.16	48.84	51.04	48.96
North Atlantic division .....	49.87	50.13	49.36	50.64	49.43	50.57	49.70	50.30	50.30	49.70
Maine .....	50.31	49.69	49.94	50.06	49.94	50.06	50.49	49.51	51.01	48.99
New Hampshire .....	49.55	50.45	49.14	50.86	48.90	51.10	49.01	50.99	49.13	50.87
Vermont .....	50.04	49.96	50.22	49.78	50.13	49.87	50.39	49.61	50.95	49.05
Massachusetts .....	48.58	51.42	48.14	51.86	48.29	51.71	48.47	51.53	49.12	50.88
Rhode Island .....	48.63	51.37	48.11	51.89	48.20	51.80	48.18	51.82	48.85	51.15
Connecticut .....	49.52	50.48	49.11	50.89	49.36	50.64	49.11	50.89	49.54	50.46
New York .....	49.63	50.37	49.29	50.71	49.36	50.64	49.82	50.18	50.62	49.38
New Jersey .....	49.89	50.11	49.50	50.50	49.63	50.37	49.86	50.14	50.12	49.88
Pennsylvania .....	50.71	49.29	49.89	50.11	49.93	50.07	50.05	49.95	50.53	49.47
South Atlantic division .....	49.88	50.12	49.46	50.54	48.96	51.04	50.09	49.91	50.08	49.92
Delaware .....	50.79	49.21	50.55	49.45	50.10	49.90	50.52	49.48	50.21	49.79
Maryland .....	49.47	50.53	49.43	50.57	49.30	50.70	49.62	50.38	50.14	49.86
District of Columbia .....	47.56	52.44	47.05	52.95	47.22	52.78	47.28	52.72	46.75	53.25
Virginia .....	49.78	50.22	49.29	50.71	48.73	51.27	50.50	49.50	50.49	49.51
West Virginia .....	51.17	48.83	50.85	49.15	50.42	49.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina .....	49.39	50.61	49.15	50.85	48.42	51.58	49.98	50.02	49.58	50.42
South Carolina .....	49.72	50.28	49.26	50.74	48.74	51.26	49.36	50.64	49.31	50.69
Georgia .....	50.07	49.93	49.47	50.53	48.89	51.11	50.31	49.69	50.37	49.63
Florida .....	51.59	48.41	50.63	49.37	50.36	49.64	51.04	48.96	52.52	47.48
North Central division .....	51.85	48.15	51.92	48.08	51.72	48.28	52.14	47.86	52.08	47.92
Ohio .....	50.53	49.47	50.47	49.53	50.18	49.82	50.87	49.13	51.35	48.65
Indiana .....	51.01	48.99	51.07	48.93	51.05	48.95	51.78	48.22	51.79	48.21
Illinois .....	51.55	48.45	51.55	48.45	51.83	48.17	52.73	47.27	52.65	47.35
Michigan .....	52.14	47.86	52.68	47.32	52.17	47.83	52.69	47.31	52.78	47.22
Wisconsin .....	51.87	48.13	51.70	48.30	51.66	48.34	52.51	47.49	53.94	46.06
Minnesota .....	53.41	46.59	53.68	46.32	53.51	46.49	54.11	45.89	61.15	38.85
Iowa .....	52.01	47.99	52.21	47.79	52.42	47.58	52.52	47.48	52.57	47.43
Missouri .....	51.70	48.30	51.98	48.02	52.07	47.93	52.04	47.96	52.46	47.54
North Dakota .....	55.00	44.00	a60.88	a39.12	a62.60	a37.40	a57.83	a42.17	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	54.82	45.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	54.10	45.90	55.09	44.91	57.26	42.74	58.11	41.89	.....	.....
Kansas .....	52.70	47.30	53.88	46.12	55.50	44.50	55.20	44.80	.....	.....
South Central division .....	50.98	49.02	50.82	49.18	50.12	49.88	51.45	48.55	51.33	48.67
Kentucky .....	50.72	49.28	50.50	49.50	50.39	49.61	51.25	48.75	51.17	48.83
Tennessee .....	50.44	49.56	49.88	50.12	49.53	50.47	50.70	49.30	50.28	49.72
Alabama .....	50.06	49.94	49.32	50.68	49.02	50.98	50.75	49.25	50.85	49.15
Mississippi .....	50.38	49.62	50.12	49.88	49.03	50.97	51.30	48.70	51.30	48.70
Louisiana .....	50.01	49.99	49.87	50.13	49.82	50.18	52.26	47.74	53.04	46.96
Texas .....	52.45	47.55	52.04	47.96	51.74	48.26	52.99	47.01	53.52	46.48
Oklahoma .....	56.17	43.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	51.82	48.18	51.87	48.13	51.24	48.76	52.30	47.70	52.33	47.67
Western division .....	58.88	41.12	60.53	39.47	61.50	38.50	68.10	31.90	73.61	26.39
Montana .....	66.50	33.50	71.96	28.04	81.43	18.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	64.81	35.19	68.07	31.93	79.17	20.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	59.50	40.50	66.45	33.55	62.20	37.80	95.37	4.63	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	54.07	45.93	53.04	46.96	51.90	48.10	52.49	47.51	51.57	48.43
Arizona .....	61.84	38.16	69.74	30.26	71.81	28.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	53.13	46.87	51.76	48.24	50.84	49.16	50.29	49.71	53.13	46.87
Nevada .....	63.84	36.16	67.48	32.52	76.20	23.80	89.50	10.50	.....	.....
Idaho .....	60.78	39.22	66.91	33.09	81.29	18.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	62.27	37.73	61.20	38.80	62.58	37.42	72.85	27.15	.....	.....
Oregon .....	57.95	42.05	59.15	40.85	58.44	41.56	60.21	39.79	62.12	37.88
California .....	57.95	42.05	59.93	40.07	62.38	37.62	71.93	28.07	62.42	37.58

a Dakota territory.

The above table shows the wide range among the states and territories in the proportion which the sexes bear to each other. The extreme on one side is the District of Columbia, where no less than 52.44 per cent of the total population are females.

This is followed at some distance by Massachusetts, where women form 51.42 per cent of the whole number. On the other hand are the newer states and territories of the far west, where we find Montana, with a population made up of 2 parts male to 1 female, and Wyoming, where but 35.19 per cent of the population are females. In both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions females are slightly in excess of males. In the South Central division males are slightly in excess, and in the North Central division they are in excess to a much larger extent, while in the Western division three-fifths of the population are males.

These differences are easy of explanation. The Atlantic divisions are an old settled region from which for many decades a stream of emigration has flowed westward. This emigration has, naturally enough, consisted in considerable proportion of the male element. In this way the eastern communities have been depleted. It is true that in the northeastern states the place of these emigrants has been filled to some extent by foreign immigration from Europe, otherwise its effect would be vastly more marked. The manufacturing centers of the northeastern states have attracted not only males from among the immigrants but to a large extent females also, especially of Irish and French-Canadian extraction, who form the present bulk of the factory operatives. The same cause which has reduced the proportion of males in the Atlantic states has increased it in the central and western states. In the North Central division and in the Western division to this cause is to be added foreign immigration, which, consisting largely of males, increases still further the proportion of that sex.

Glancing at the history unfolded by this table, it is seen that in the North Atlantic division females have been in excess at each census since 1850; that this excess reached its maximum in 1880, and is now diminishing, as the effect of immigration from Europe overcomes that of emigration to the west. In each of the states composing this division this proportionate increase of the female element can be traced, reaching its maximum in 1870 or 1880, and thereafter diminishing. The effect of the civil war upon the elements of the population of these states is scarcely perceptible.

In the South Atlantic division different conditions prevail. Immigration to these states is but slight, and not sufficient to affect the constitution of the population as regards sex. These states are found to be almost equally divided between the sexes in 1850 and 1860. In 1870 the proportion of males has diminished 1.13 per cent, the effect undoubtedly of the civil war. Since then the proportion of males has increased, and the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal in 1890. Among the various states composing this division there is considerable variety as regards sex. In Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia there is little evidence of the effect of the civil war, while in the other states that effect is very strongly marked. Indeed, in North Carolina and Georgia there is a reduction in the proportion of males due to this cause of about 1.5 per cent, which in most cases has been recovered during the past 20 years.

In the North Central division still different conditions have prevailed. In 1850 many of these states were upon the frontier, and in the 40 years that have elapsed the frontier has moved away beyond them and they have assumed the conditions of old settled communities. There has been as a rule comparatively little emigration from these states. On the other hand, there has been a vast amount of immigration to them, both from states further east and from Europe, and of course it is understood that this immigration is disproportionately male. Starting then in 1850, this division of the states comprised a considerable excess of the male element. This element diminished appreciably by 1870, and since then has somewhat more than held its own. The influence of the war was probably slight, but, whether large or small, it can not be distinguished from the effect of other causes, to which it must be secondary. Among the various states considerable diversity exists, since this division stretches from Ohio, which in

1850 was an old settled community, to Kansas, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota, which even at present are sparsely settled on their western borders.

The South Central division comprises a group of states extending from Alabama, a well settled state even in 1850, on the east, to Texas, which in 1850 was admitted to the Union, on the west. It is a section which has received little foreign immigration, but which has been filled up by immigration from the South Atlantic states and by natural increase. In 1850 this section contained a considerable excess of the male element. In 1860 this had increased a little, and in 1870 had decidedly diminished, owing, doubtless, to the ravages of the civil war. Between 1870 and 1880 these losses were being repaired.

The Western division comprises states and territories some of which were not known by name in 1850, and others which at that date contained but a few thousand white inhabitants. Even now they are, without exception, sparsely settled. In 1850 this division was peopled with 3 males to 1 female. In 1860 the proportion had declined to 2 to 1; in 1870 and 1880 more than 6 out of 10 were males, and in 1890 the proportion of males was a little smaller. Indeed, in 1890 the least proportion of males in all these states and territories was in the case of Utah, where 53.13 per cent were of that sex, and the largest proportion of males was in Montana, where they outnumbered the females in the proportion of 2 to 1. Considering these states and territories as regards extreme cases of disproportion between the sexes, it is seen that the population of Colorado in 1860 was composed of 95.37 per cent of males; that the population of Nevada in the same year was composed of 89.50 per cent of males, and that California in 1850, in the height of the gold excitement, contained only 7.58 per cent of women.

For the United States as a whole there were for every 100,000 males 95,280 females in 1890. In 1880 there were 96,544 females to every 100,000 males, while in 1870 there were 97,801 females to every 100,000 males.

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The following table gives by states and territories, arranged geographically, the whole number of males and females as returned under the census of 1890 and the number of females to each 100,000 males for the censuses of 1890, 1880, and 1870:

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES TO MALES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100,000 MALES.		
	1890	1890	1890	1880	1870
The United States.....	32,067,880	30,554,370	95,280	96,544	97,801
North Atlantic division.....	8,677,798	8,723,747	100,530	102,600	102,293
Maine.....	332,500	328,406	98,760	100,253	100,226
New Hampshire.....	186,566	189,964	101,821	103,483	104,510
Vermont.....	160,327	163,095	96,320	99,108	99,462
Massachusetts.....	1,087,709	1,151,234	105,840	107,712	107,075
Rhode Island.....	168,025	177,481	105,628	107,871	107,485
Connecticut.....	300,538	276,720	101,944	103,642	102,606
New York.....	2,976,893	3,020,960	101,480	102,883	102,603
New Jersey.....	720,819	724,114	100,457	102,013	101,502
Pennsylvania.....	2,066,331	2,501,683	97,200	100,448	100,282
South Atlantic division.....	4,418,769	4,439,151	100,461	102,177	104,256
Delaware.....	85,573	82,920	96,900	97,830	99,615
Maryland.....	515,691	526,609	102,135	102,287	102,838
District of Columbia.....	109,524	120,808	110,242	112,525	111,764
Virginia.....	824,278	831,702	100,901	102,868	105,200
West Virginia.....	300,285	272,609	95,445	96,651	98,552
North Carolina.....	799,149	818,798	102,459	103,479	100,546
South Carolina.....	572,337	578,812	101,131	103,010	105,176
Georgia.....	910,025	917,428	90,729	102,126	104,525
Florida.....	201,947	189,475	93,824	97,512	98,574
North Central division.....	11,594,910	10,767,369	92,863	92,504	93,350
Ohio.....	1,855,730	1,816,580	97,890	98,153	99,264
Indiana.....	1,118,347	1,074,057	96,040	95,801	95,880
Illinois.....	1,972,308	1,854,043	94,064	94,001	92,022
Michigan.....	1,091,780	1,002,109	91,787	89,822	91,674
Wisconsin.....	874,951	811,929	92,797	93,436	93,558
Minnesota.....	695,321	600,505	87,227	80,276	86,871
Iowa.....	994,453	917,443	92,256	91,551	90,783
Missouri.....	1,385,238	1,209,940	93,410	92,371	92,064
North Dakota.....	101,599	81,129	70,859	a 64,257	a 59,732
South Dakota.....	180,250	148,558	82,418	81,512	74,644
Nebraska.....	572,824	490,086	84,858	85,608	80,196
Kansas.....	752,112	674,984	89,745		
South Central division.....	5,593,877	5,379,016	96,159	97,570	99,506
Kentucky.....	942,758	915,877	97,149	98,019	98,447
Tennessee.....	891,585	875,933	98,244	100,495	101,897
Alabama.....	757,456	755,561	99,750	102,770	103,964
Mississippi.....	640,687	639,613	98,496	99,514	100,261
Louisiana.....	559,350	559,237	99,980	100,520	100,714
Texas.....	1,172,553	1,062,970	90,654	89,962	93,293
Oklahoma.....	84,733	27,101	78,027		
Arkansas.....	585,765	542,424	92,603	92,785	95,140
Western division.....	1,782,520	1,245,087	69,850	65,200	62,614
Montana.....	87,882	44,277	50,382	38,975	22,801
Wyoming.....	39,343	21,362	54,297	46,808	26,306
Colorado.....	245,247	166,951	68,075	50,488	60,612
New Mexico.....	88,055	70,538	84,929	85,384	94,917
Arizona.....	36,571	23,049	63,025	43,394	40,235
Utah.....	110,463	97,442	88,212	93,210	96,790
Nevada.....	29,214	16,547	50,641	48,185	31,236
Idaho.....	51,290	33,095	64,525	49,464	23,104
Washington.....	217,562	131,828	60,593	63,392	59,807
Oregon.....	181,840	131,927	72,551	69,052	71,130
California.....	700,059	508,071	72,575	66,873	60,309

a Dakota territory.

The greatest preponderance of females in 1890 is found in the District of Columbia, or 110,242 females to 100,000 males. In 1880 also the District of Columbia contained

the highest proportion of females to males, or 112,525 females to every 100,000 males. In Massachusetts, the state having the next greatest excess of females over males in 1890, there were 105,840 females to 100,000 males, while in Rhode Island, the state showing the third largest excess of females over males, there were 105,628 females to every 100,000 males. In 1880 Rhode Island was second as to the excess of females, with 107,871 females to every 100,000 males, and Massachusetts third, with 107,712 females to every 100,000 males.

Grouping the states with reference to the proportion of the sexes, it is seen that in 11 states, namely, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia, females are in excess. Every one of these, it will be noticed, is in one of the two Atlantic divisions.

In the remaining states males are in excess. Of these there are 13, namely, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia, in which the whole number of females represents 95 per cent or more of the whole number of males.

In 14 states females constitute between 80 and 95 per cent of males. These states are as follows: Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin. In the remaining states and territories the whole number of females represents from 50 to 80 per cent of the whole number of males. These are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

The changes in the constitution of the population of many of the states in regard to sex have altered materially since 1880, while throughout the country at large there has been an increase in the proportion of males.

The increase of the male element in the country at large has resulted in transferring from the list of states in which females were in excess in 1880 to those in which males are in excess no fewer than 6 states, namely, Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee. In general, it has increased the proportion of males in the northern and southern central states. On the other hand, the development of settled conditions in the western group of states and territories has reduced the proportion of males among them.

The whole number of states and territories where the females exceed the males in 1890 is 11 as against 17 in 1880. All of the states and territories showing an excess of females over males in 1890 are found in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions, as was also true of the states and territories having an excess of females over males in 1880, with the exception of Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee in the South Central division.

In 1880 there were 5 states and territories in which the number of females was less than 50 per cent of the males, namely, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, and Montana, while in 1890 there is no state or territory where the females do not represent at least 50 per cent of the males.

In 1890 there were 11 states and territories, mainly in the Western division, in which the females represent from 50 to 80 per cent of the males as against 5 states and territories in 1880.

For the remaining states and territories the females represent over 80 per cent but less than 100 per cent of the males.

The females as compared with the males have lost relatively since 1880 in the United States as a whole, the numerical loss being 1,264 females to each 100,000 males as against a relative loss in 1880 of 1,257 females to each 100,000 males. There has been a relative loss during the decade of 2,070 females to each 100,000 males in the North Atlantic division; of 1,716 females to each 100,000 males in the South Atlantic division,

and 1,411 females to each 100,000 males in the South Central division. There has been a slight increase relatively, on the other hand, of 269 females to each 100,000 males in the North Central division, and 4,650 females to each 100,000 males in the Western division. In 19 states and territories there has been a relative increase of females to each 100,000 males, while in 29 states and territories there has been a relative decrease of females to each 100,000 males, as is shown by the following table, giving in addition to the increase or decrease in 1890, on the assumed basis of 100,000 males, the increase or decrease as shown by the census of 1880 as compared with 1870:

FEMALES INCREASED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Arizona.....	19,631	+3,159	Oregon.....	3,499	-2,078
Colorado.....	17,587	-10,124	Nebraska.....	3,346	+6,868
Dakota (a).....	17,239	+4,525	Michigan.....	1,965	-1,852
Idaho.....	15,061	+26,360	Missouri.....	1,039	+337
Montana.....	11,407	+16,174	Minnesota.....	951	-595
Nevada.....	8,456	+16,955	Iowa.....	705	+788
Wyoming.....	7,399	+20,592	Texas.....	672	-3,281
California.....	5,702	+0,564	Indiana.....	239	-79
Kansas.....	4,137	+5,412	Illinois.....	3	+1,079

a North and South Dakota combined.

FEMALES DECREASED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Utah.....	5,004	-3,484	New Jersey.....	1,556	+511
Florida.....	3,688	-1,062	Maine.....	1,484	+27
Pennsylvania.....	3,248	+166	New York.....	1,403	+280
Alabama.....	3,020	-1,223	West Virginia.....	1,206	-1,701
Washington.....	2,799	+3,585	North Carolina.....	1,020	-3,067
Vermont.....	2,788	-354	Mississippi.....	1,018	-747
Georgia.....	2,397	-2,399	Delaware.....	930	-1,785
District of Columbia.....	2,288	+761	Kentucky.....	870	-428
Tennessee.....	2,251	-1,402	Wisconsin.....	639	-122
Rhode Island.....	2,243	+386	Louisiana.....	540	-194
Virginia.....	1,967	-2,332	New Mexico.....	455	-9,533
South Carolina.....	1,879	-2,166	Ohio.....	263	-1,111
Massachusetts.....	1,872	+637	Arkansas.....	182	-2,361
Connecticut.....	1,698	+1,036	Maryland.....	152	-551
New Hampshire.....	1,662	-1,027			

The increase of females since 1880 for North Dakota and South Dakota is for these 2 states combined as compared with Dakota territory in 1880 and 1870.

In all the states and territories comprising the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions the females have decreased relatively as compared with males. This is also largely true of the South Central division, the females having decreased relatively in all the states and territories, with the exception of Texas. In Oklahoma in 1890 there were 78,027 females to each 100,000 males. The females have increased relatively as regards males in all the states comprising the North Central division, with the exception of Ohio and Wisconsin. The females have also increased relatively as compared with the males in the states and territories comprising the Western division, with the exception of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

The following table shows the numerical increase of males and females for each decade since 1850:

## INCREASE OF MALES AND FEMALES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INCREASE OF MALES.				INCREASE OF FEMALES.			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States ..	6,549,060	6,025,255	5,408,361	4,247,544	5,917,407	5,572,157	5,006,089	4,003,901
North Atlantic division...	1,517,170	1,080,953	814,036	926,220	1,376,962	1,127,724	890,426	1,041,197
Maine .....	8,532	10,955	a4,086	19,718	3,618	11,066	2,722	25,392
New Hampshire .....	16,040	14,886	a4,176	3,596	13,499	13,805	a3,597	4,501
Vermont .....	2,440	1,166	6,935	a1,247	a2,304	569	8,518	2,225
Massachusetts .....	229,209	154,661	107,066	108,196	226,589	171,073	119,219	128,356
Rhode Island .....	34,995	28,274	20,623	12,055	33,980	30,904	22,110	15,020
Connecticut .....	63,756	40,512	39,276	42,290	59,802	44,734	38,081	47,065
New York .....	471,571	342,093	229,697	365,591	443,411	358,019	272,327	417,750
New Jersey .....	160,897	110,250	114,621	89,705	152,920	114,770	119,440	92,775
Pennsylvania .....	529,676	378,156	304,080	286,316	445,447	382,781	311,656	308,113
South Atlantic division...	661,071	891,584	178,816	343,762	599,652	851,703	310,091	341,851
Delaware .....	11,465	11,480	5,939	10,734	10,420	10,113	6,860	9,950
Maryland .....	53,504	77,203	44,086	48,575	53,043	76,846	49,759	55,440
District of Columbia ..	26,006	21,386	26,693	11,835	26,762	24,538	29,927	12,058
Virginia .....	78,689	148,531	b209,043	88,237	64,726	138,871	b162,112	80,420
West Virginia .....	75,790	91,652	222,843	.....	68,547	84,791	219,171	.....
North Carolina .....	111,241	169,204	23,088	64,712	106,056	150,185	55,651	58,871
South Carolina .....	81,929	146,506	a3,418	17,686	73,043	143,465	5,316	17,515
Georgia .....	156,944	184,026	47,010	75,480	198,229	174,045	79,813	75,621
Florida .....	65,503	41,896	21,618	27,003	56,426	39,849	25,706	25,970
North Central division....	2,578,990	2,302,118	1,970,969	1,928,605	2,419,178	2,080,882	1,913,432	1,764,516
Ohio .....	241,800	276,386	147,388	179,354	232,454	256,416	178,361	185,828
Indiana .....	107,986	152,367	158,734	187,367	106,117	145,297	171,475	174,045
Illinois .....	385,785	269,986	413,776	454,440	362,695	267,664	414,164	406,041
Michigan .....	229,425	244,610	223,051	184,798	227,527	208,268	211,895	166,601
Wisconsin .....	194,882	135,183	137,437	242,733	176,501	125,644	141,352	227,757
Minnesota .....	276,172	183,850	142,215	89,368	244,881	157,217	125,468	76,578
Iowa .....	146,317	222,219	271,424	253,441	140,064	208,376	247,683	229,258
Missouri .....	258,051	230,840	274,146	264,369	252,753	216,245	265,137	235,509
North Dakota .. } South Dakota .. }	c199,544	d73,418	d6,081	d2,797	c170,896	d47,578	d3,263	d2,040
Nebraska .....	323,583	178,816	53,665	16,700	282,925	150,569	40,487	12,081
Kansas .....	215,445	334,443	143,046	59,178	215,555	297,254	114,147	48,028
South Central division....	1,079,331	1,289,382	256,978	759,035	974,191	1,195,579	408,774	706,101
Kentucky .....	110,168	166,915	73,354	89,501	99,777	160,704	91,973	83,688
Tennessee .....	122,308	145,930	60,629	58,586	102,851	137,909	88,090	48,498
Alabama .....	134,827	133,891	a553	96,948	115,685	131,622	33,344	95,630
Mississippi .....	82,510	153,756	7,473	94,224	75,493	149,919	29,144	90,555
Louisiana .....	90,596	106,589	a7,829	95,398	88,045	106,442	26,742	94,842
Texas .....	334,713	414,283	103,390	206,387	309,061	358,887	110,974	185,236
Oklahoma .....	34,733	.....	.....	.....	27,101	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	169,476	168,018	20,514	117,901	156,178	150,036	28,507	107,652
Western division .....	712,492	460,918	187,568	289,922	547,424	316,269	183,966	150,236
Montana .....	59,705	11,406	16,771	.....	38,295	7,158	3,824	.....
Wyoming .....	25,191	6,933	7,210	.....	14,725	4,738	1,899	.....
Colorado .....	116,116	104,311	a7,871	32,691	101,755	50,152	13,458	1,586
New Mexico .....	18,550	17,361	a1,956	17,349	15,409	10,330	314	14,020
Arizona .....	8,369	21,315	6,887	.....	10,811	9,407	2,771	.....
Utah .....	35,954	30,388	23,866	14,269	27,988	26,789	22,047	14,684
Nevada .....	a12,805	9,640	26,242	6,137	a3,700	10,135	9,392	720
Idaho .....	29,472	9,634	12,184	.....	22,303	7,977	2,815	.....
Washington .....	171,589	30,983	6,544	8,446	102,685	20,178	5,817	3,148
Oregon .....	78,459	50,250	21,540	23,333	60,540	33,595	16,918	15,838
California .....	181,883	168,697	76,142	187,787	161,553	135,750	104,111	90,640

a Decrease.

b Decrease; due to loss of territory. West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

c North and South Dakota combined.

d Dakota territory.

# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

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The following table shows the proportional increase of males and females at each census since 1850:

## PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF MALES AND FEMALES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF MALES.				PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF FEMALES.			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States...	25.66	30.91	21.19	35.88	24.02	29.23	24.14	35.26
North Atlantic division...	21.19	17.78	15.46	21.34	18.74	18.13	16.71	24.28
Maine.....	2.63	3.50	a1.29	6.63	1.11	3.53	0.87	8.89
New Hampshire.....	9.41	9.56	a2.61	2.30	7.65	8.40	a2.16	2.78
Vermont.....	1.46	0.70	4.37	a0.78	a1.39	0.85	5.45	1.44
Massachusetts.....	26.71	21.98	17.94	22.15	24.51	22.70	18.79	25.37
Rhode Island.....	26.31	26.99	24.51	16.72	23.68	27.45	24.43	19.90
Connecticut.....	20.85	15.27	17.38	23.02	18.87	16.44	16.24	25.16
New York.....	18.82	15.81	11.88	23.32	17.20	16.13	13.99	27.81
New Jersey.....	28.74	24.52	34.21	36.56	26.77	25.15	35.44	37.09
Pennsylvania.....	24.79	21.50	20.91	24.51	20.75	21.71	21.47	26.94
South Atlantic division...	17.59	31.12	6.65	14.67	15.62	28.51	11.58	14.63
Delaware.....	15.47	18.33	10.48	23.36	14.87	16.21	12.35	21.83
Maryland.....	11.58	20.05	12.03	16.62	11.41	19.41	14.37	10.07
District of Columbia...	31.12	34.89	75.19	46.91	28.46	35.30	75.61	43.81
Virginia.....	10.55	24.88	b25.93	12.29	8.44	22.11	b20.51	12.28
West Virginia.....	24.10	41.13	.....	.....	22.55	38.60	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	16.17	32.62	4.60	15.02	15.03	28.80	11.20	13.44
South Carolina.....	16.71	42.60	a0.98	5.37	14.58	39.66	1.49	5.17
Georgia.....	20.57	31.79	8.84	16.54	17.74	28.76	15.19	16.82
Florida.....	48.01	44.81	29.64	58.80	42.41	42.76	38.09	62.57
North Central division....	28.60	34.29	41.56	68.53	28.98	33.20	43.95	68.14
Ohio.....	14.98	20.66	12.38	17.05	14.67	19.31	15.52	19.29
Indiana.....	10.69	17.76	22.70	36.80	10.96	17.66	26.93	36.05
Illinois.....	24.32	20.51	45.88	101.86	24.32	21.91	51.18	100.72
Michigan.....	26.60	39.60	56.51	88.04	29.37	36.78	59.79	88.76
Wisconsin.....	28.66	24.81	33.73	147.36	27.78	24.05	38.87	161.90
Minnesota.....	65.89	78.13	152.78	2,404.95	67.72	76.91	158.94	3,243.46
Iowa.....	17.25	35.50	76.57	250.80	18.15	36.68	77.30	251.48
Missouri.....	22.89	25.75	44.06	73.88	24.28	26.21	47.96	72.67
North Dakota.....	c242.47	d826.97	d217.41	.....	c334.35	d897.19	d159.95	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	129.83	253.91	320.20	.....	139.26	286.47	335.13	.....
Kansas.....	40.15	165.38	241.72	.....	46.92	183.29	237.67	.....
South Central division....	23.91	89.08	8.66	34.36	22.12	37.25	14.60	33.71
Kentucky.....	13.23	25.07	12.38	17.82	12.23	24.53	16.33	17.45
Tennessee.....	15.90	23.41	10.77	11.62	13.30	21.71	16.10	9.75
Alabama.....	21.65	27.40	a0.11	24.71	18.08	25.90	7.02	25.21
Mississippi.....	14.55	37.19	1.84	30.23	13.38	36.17	7.56	30.72
Louisiana.....	19.33	29.43	a2.12	34.74	18.69	29.18	7.91	39.00
Texas.....	39.95	97.81	32.29	181.39	40.99	90.85	39.07	187.46
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	40.71	67.68	9.01	107.33	40.43	63.52	13.72	107.60
Western division.....	66.59	75.67	44.50	220.26	78.47	82.92	93.18	318.35
Montana.....	211.60	68.01	.....	.....	303.18	187.19	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	178.00	96.04	.....	.....	221.86	249.50	.....	.....
Colorado.....	89.92	420.27	a24.08	.....	156.08	333.37	848.55	.....
New Mexico.....	28.78	36.83	a3.98	54.08	23.09	23.09	0.71	49.05
Arizona.....	29.68	309.50	.....	.....	88.34	341.65	.....	.....
Utah.....	48.25	68.87	117.83	235.01	40.30	62.79	113.13	275.29
Nevada.....	a30.47	29.77	427.60	.....	a18.27	100.23	1,304.44	.....
Idaho.....	135.08	79.07	.....	.....	206.66	283.37	.....	.....
Washington.....	373.24	206.69	77.48	.....	352.35	225.68	184.78	.....
Oregon.....	75.89	94.58	68.18	282.55	84.81	88.89	81.05	314.50
California.....	35.10	48.27	27.86	210.39	46.02	64.41	97.61	1,419.98

a Decrease.

b Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

c North and South Dakota combined.

d Dakota territory.



## NATIVITY.

The tabulations of the Eleventh Census show a total population of 62,622,250, of which persons of foreign birth number 9,249,547 and those of native birth 53,372,703.

In the census of 1850 statistics were for the first time obtained concerning the number of persons of foreign birth in the country. The following table shows the number of persons of native and foreign birth at each census since and including that date:

CENSUS YEARS.	Native born.	Foreign born.
1850.....	20,947,274	2,244,602
1860.....	27,304,624	4,138,697
1870.....	32,091,142	5,507,229
1880.....	43,475,840	6,679,943
1890.....	53,372,703	9,249,547

The following table shows the proportion which each of these elements bore to the total population at each census since the distinction was first made:

CENSUS YEARS.	Native born.	Foreign born.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1850.....	90.32	9.68
1860.....	86.84	13.16
1870.....	85.56	14.44
1880.....	86.08	13.32
1890.....	85.23	14.77

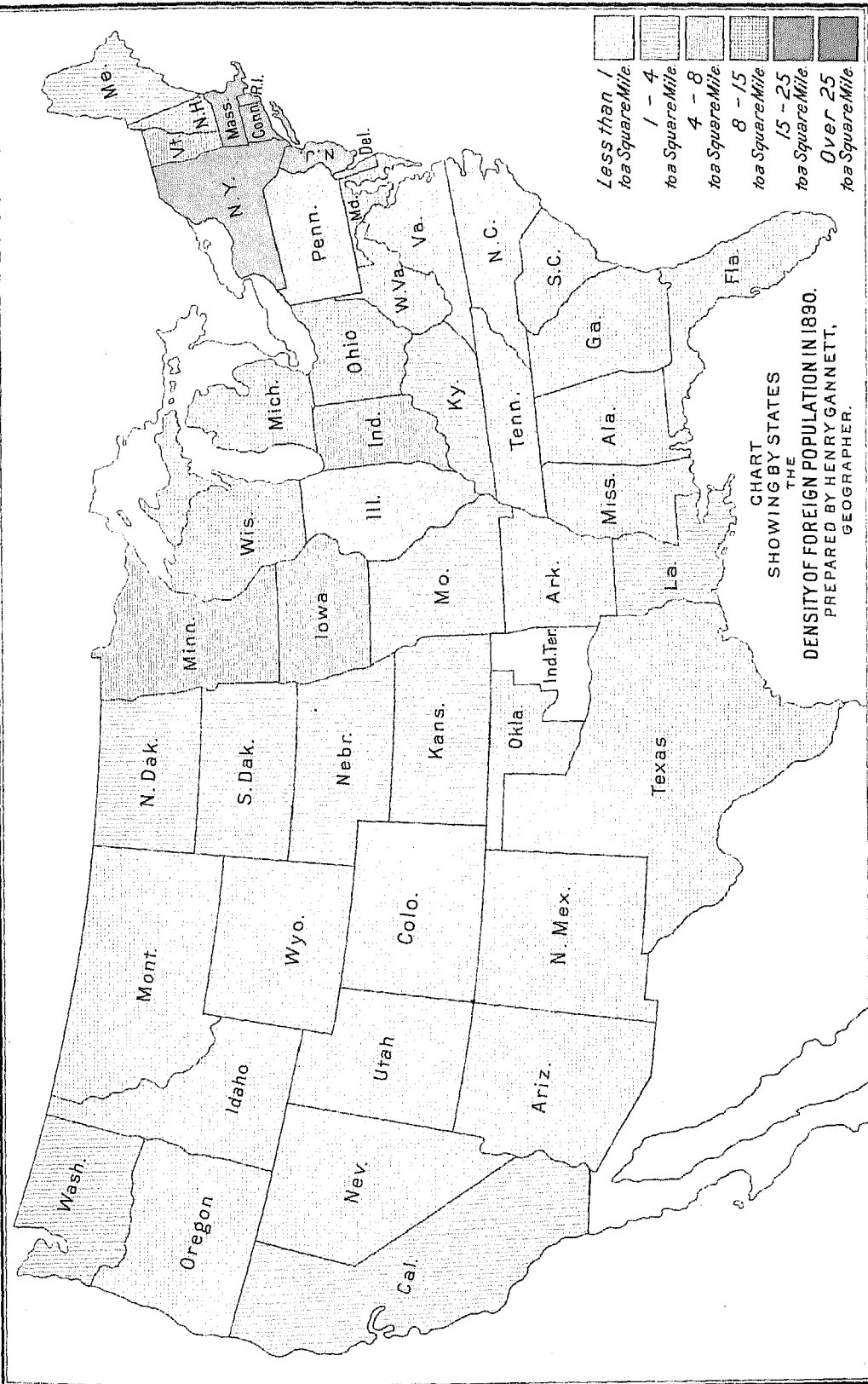
Thus it appears that the proportion of foreign born inhabitants, starting with 9.68 per cent in 1850, rose at a leap to 13.16 per cent in 1860, and in 1890 it has suffered a further increase to 14.77 per cent. The increased proportion in 1870 is doubtless due in great measure, if not entirely, to the incompleteness of that census in the southern states, the omissions having been entirely of the native born element.

For nearly half a century immigration to this country has been upon an enormous scale. For many years prior to 1820 it was but trifling in amount, and, indeed, it was not until 1847 that immigration upon a considerable scale set in. At that time the succession of famines in Ireland caused an exodus from that country, the vast body of the emigration coming to this country, and from that time to the present there has been a migration of peoples across the Atlantic the like of which the civilized world never before saw.

The following table shows the number of immigrants to the United States, by decades, from 1820 to 1890:

1821 to 1830.....	143,439
1831 to 1840.....	599,125
1841 to 1850.....	1,713,251
1851 to 1860.....	2,598,214
1861 to 1870.....	2,314,824
1871 to 1880.....	2,812,191
1881 to 1890.....	5,246,613
Total.....	15,427,657

It will be seen that the immigration, which between 1830 and 1840 was a little short of 600,000, sprung to 1,713,251 in the decade between 1840 and 1850, and thence to over 2,500,000 in the 10 years between 1850 and 1860. There was a slight falling off in the



succeeding decade, owing to our internal disorders, which was made up between 1870 and 1880, while during the past decade immigration has been unparalleled in amount, reaching a total of nearly 5,250,000, nearly twice as great as during the preceding decade, and more than twice as great as during any other 10-year period in the country's history. More than one-third of the total immigration to this country since 1820 came during the last 10 years.

The following table shows the countries from which the principal elements of this immigration have been derived, both as to total immigration in the past 70 years and that of the past 10 years:

COUNTRIES.	Total immi- gration, 1821-1890.	Immigration, 1881-1890.
Great Britain and Ireland .....	6,235,277	1,462,839
England and Wales .....	2,430,380	657,488
Scotland .....	323,823	149,869
Ireland .....	3,481,074	655,482
Germany .....	4,504,123	1,452,970
Sweden and Norway .....	925,081	588,362
Austria-Hungary .....	434,488	353,719
Italy .....	588,558	307,369
France .....	366,346	50,464
Russia, including Poland .....	324,892	285,088
Switzerland .....	171,269	81,988
Denmark .....	142,517	88,132
Netherlands .....	100,874	53,701

Thus it appears that out of a total immigration since 1820 of 15,427,657, not less than 40.42 per cent has been derived from the United Kingdom and 29.20 per cent from Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany together have supplied 69.62 per cent, or more than two-thirds, of all immigration to this country. The German immigration is now in excess of that from Ireland, which at one time, and that not very long ago, furnished the bulk of the immigration. The Norwegians and Swedes have thus far supplied but 6.00 per cent of all immigration, and other nations in still smaller proportion.

When we come to consider the immigration of the past decade, a different picture is presented in certain details, although the main features are not greatly altered. Of this enormous number, 5,246,613, only 27.88 per cent came from the entire United Kingdom, and 27.69 per cent from Germany. The proportion of German immigration has held its own, but that from Ireland has proportionately fallen off greatly. On the other hand, that from England and Wales has proportionately increased. The immigration of Swedes and Norwegians has greatly increased, while of Hungarians, Italians, and Poles almost all who have reached this country have come during the past decade. The proportion at which immigration of this class has increased is very rapid, and should it continue at the present rate, these elements will soon outnumber the others.

It appears from official and semiofficial returns of emigration from other countries that out of the entire emigration movement of the world nearly two-thirds was in the year 1890 directed to the United States, the remaining third having mainly settled in South America and Australia.

Now, what has been the principal effect upon the home population of this vast influx of immigrants, and particularly what has been the effect upon them during the past 10 years? It is a well known law of population that as its density increases, other things being equal, the rate of natural increase diminishes. It does not matter in the least how this density of population is brought about, whether by immigration or by natural increase, the result is the same. It follows that the effect of recent immigration has been and is to reduce the rate of natural increase. To what extent it has thus

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operated in the case under discussion it is impossible to state definitely, but it is highly probable that had there been no immigration during the past 50 years, our rate of increase would have been much greater than it is, and it is not improbable that our numbers would be nearly as great had there been no immigration.

The following table shows by states and territories the percentage of the native and foreign born of the total population in 1890, as well as the percentage of native white of foreign parents:

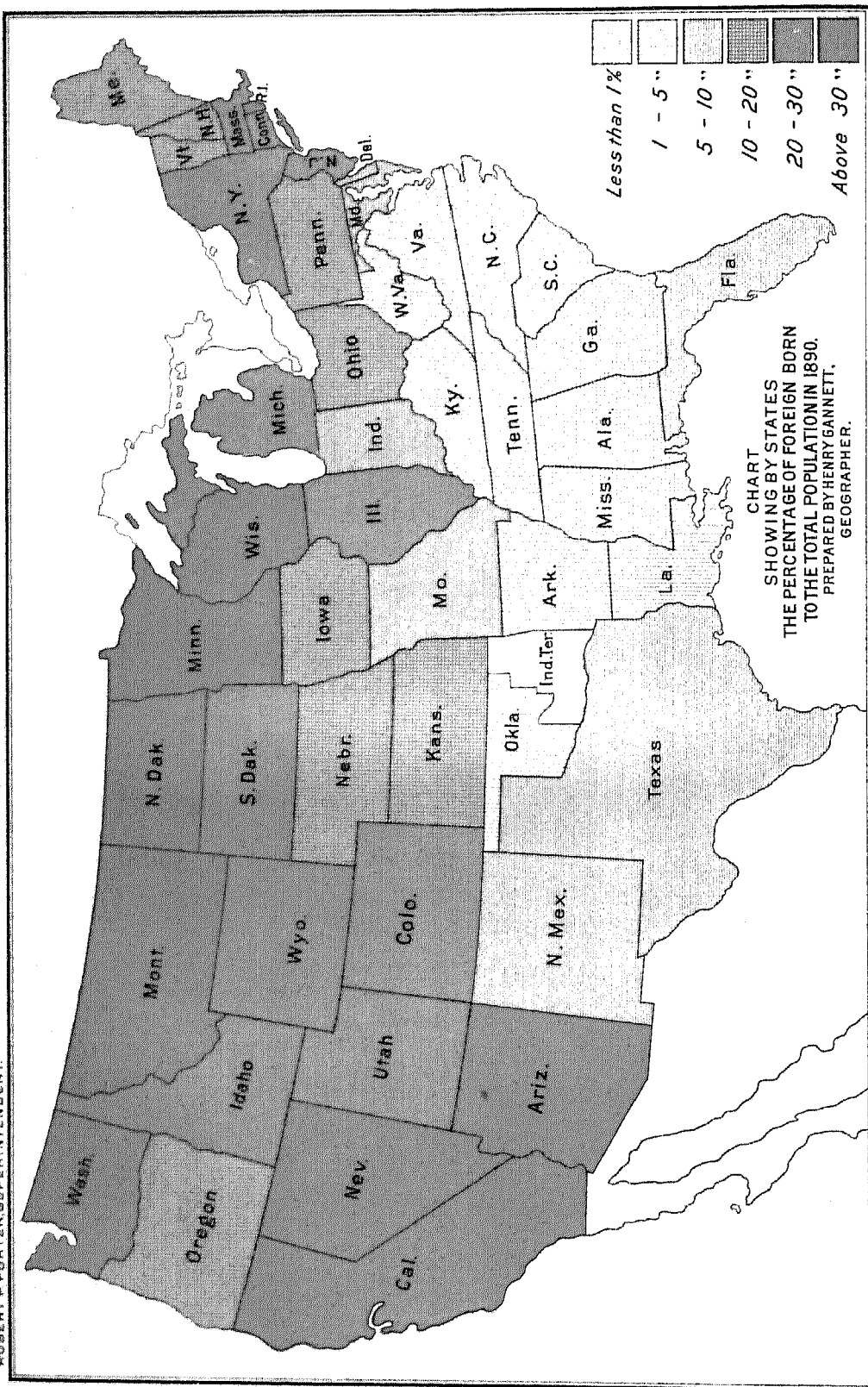
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Native.	Foreign.	Native white of foreign parents.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Native.	Foreign.	Native white of foreign parents.
The United States .....	85.23	14.77	18.37	North Central division—Continued.			
North Atlantic division.....	77.66	22.34	25.03	Minnesota .....	64.10	35.90	39.80
Maine.....	88.66	11.94	11.17	Iowa.....	83.05	16.95	26.84
New Hampshire.....	89.79	10.21	13.28	Missouri.....	91.23	8.77	16.34
Vermont.....	86.74	13.26	18.70	North Dakota.....	55.42	44.58	34.67
Massachusetts.....	79.65	20.35	27.09	South Dakota.....	72.31	27.69	33.22
Rhode Island.....	69.23	30.77	27.29	Nebraska.....	80.87	19.13	23.65
Connecticut.....	75.40	24.60	25.87	Kansas.....	89.64	10.36	16.58
New York.....	73.81	26.19	30.64	South Central division.....	97.07	2.93	4.62
New Jersey.....	77.29	22.77	25.74	Kentucky.....	96.81	3.19	6.69
Pennsylvania.....	83.82	16.08	20.28	Tennessee.....	98.87	1.13	1.88
South Atlantic division.....	97.65	2.35	3.64	Alabama.....	99.02	0.98	1.50
Delaware.....	92.19	7.81	10.45	Mississippi.....	99.38	0.62	1.30
Maryland.....	90.95	9.05	15.01	Louisiana.....	95.55	4.45	8.62
District of Columbia.....	91.85	8.15	12.53	Texas.....	93.16	6.84	8.30
Virginia.....	98.89	1.11	1.52	Oklahoma.....	95.57	4.43	7.38
West Virginia.....	97.32	2.68	5.38	Arkansas.....	98.74	1.26	2.10
North Carolina.....	99.77	0.23	0.45	Western division.....	74.54	25.46	23.45
South Carolina.....	99.46	0.54	0.82	Montana.....	67.39	32.61	23.43
Georgia.....	99.34	0.66	1.07	Wyoming.....	75.43	24.57	23.92
Florida.....	94.14	5.86	4.03	Colorado.....	79.62	20.38	19.36
North Central division.....	81.84	18.16	25.08	New Mexico.....	92.67	7.33	8.16
Ohio.....	87.49	12.51	21.56	Arizona.....	68.48	31.52	23.53
Indiana.....	93.33	6.67	13.81	Utah.....	74.48	25.52	41.04
Illinois.....	77.99	22.01	27.31	Nevada.....	67.86	32.14	27.11
Michigan.....	74.63	25.37	29.30	Idaho.....	79.31	20.69	25.07
Wisconsin.....	69.22	30.78	43.09	Washington.....	74.24	25.76	19.68
				Oregon.....	81.73	18.27	15.92
				California.....	69.68	30.32	26.52

The preceding table, in which the states are arranged in geographical order, illustrates in a general way the distribution of the foreign element. It is confined almost entirely to the northern and western states, the southern states containing but a trifling proportion. In the North Atlantic division the proportion of the foreign element is not much less than one-fourth of the population, the proportion ranging from 30.77 in Rhode Island down to 11.94 in Maine. The average proportion in the North Central division is 18.16 per cent, and the states of this division show a wide range in this proportion. In North Dakota 44.58 per cent of the people are of foreign birth; next is Minnesota, with 35.90 per cent, then Wisconsin, with 30.78 per cent. The smallest proportion is found in Indiana, where about one-sixteenth of the inhabitants are of foreign birth, and in Missouri, where a little more than one-twelfth are foreign born.

In the Western division the proportion of foreign born is 25.46, and the proportions in the various states and territories composing this subdivision range from 32.61 in Montana and 32.14 in Nevada to 7.33 in New Mexico.

The South Atlantic division contains on an average but 2.35 per cent of the foreign element. The state having the largest proportion is Maryland, where it is 9.05 per cent, and from this it ranges down to 0.23 per cent in North Carolina.

The proportion in the South Central division is but little greater, being on the average but 2.93 per cent. The state having the greatest proportion is Texas, where it is 6.84, and that having the least is Mississippi, with only 0.62 of 1 per cent.



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The distribution of native white persons of foreign parentage follows very closely that of the foreign born element, showing that those states and regions of the country which a generation ago attracted European immigrants still continue to attract them in practically the same degree.

The following table shows, by states and geographical divisions, the proportion of the native and foreign elements of the population at each census since 1850:

PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		1880		1870		1860		1850	
	Native.	For- eign.	Native.	For- eign.	Native.	For- eign.	Native.	For- eign.	Native.	For- eign.
The United States .....	85.23	14.77	86.68	13.32	85.56	14.44	86.84	13.16	90.32	9.68
North Atlantic division .....	77.66	22.34	80.60	19.40	79.51	20.49	80.90	19.10	84.63	15.37
Maine .....	88.06	11.94	90.93	9.07	92.20	7.80	94.04	5.96	94.54	5.46
New Hampshire .....	80.79	19.21	86.66	13.34	90.70	9.30	93.58	6.42	95.51	4.49
Vermont .....	86.74	13.26	87.67	12.33	85.73	14.27	89.61	10.39	89.27	10.73
Massachusetts .....	70.65	29.35	75.13	24.87	75.76	24.24	78.87	21.13	83.51	16.49
Rhode Island .....	69.23	30.77	73.24	26.76	74.51	25.49	78.59	21.41	83.80	16.20
Connecticut .....	75.40	24.60	79.12	20.88	78.86	21.14	82.46	17.54	89.61	10.39
New York .....	73.81	26.19	76.17	23.83	74.03	25.97	74.20	25.80	78.82	21.18
New Jersey .....	77.23	22.77	80.40	19.60	79.15	20.85	81.73	18.27	87.75	12.25
Pennsylvania .....	83.92	16.08	86.27	13.73	84.52	15.48	85.19	14.81	86.88	13.12
South Atlantic division .....	97.65	2.35	97.71	2.29	97.15	2.85	96.97	3.03	97.76	2.24
Delaware .....	92.19	7.81	93.54	6.46	92.69	7.31	91.83	8.17	94.26	5.74
Maryland .....	90.95	9.05	91.14	8.86	89.32	10.68	88.72	11.28	91.22	8.78
District of Columbia .....	91.85	8.15	90.36	9.64	87.66	12.34	83.37	16.63	90.49	9.51
Virginia .....	98.89	1.11	99.03	0.97	98.88	1.12	97.80	2.20	98.38	1.62
West Virginia .....	97.52	2.48	97.05	2.95	96.13	3.87	95.67	4.33	99.70	0.30
North Carolina .....	99.77	0.23	99.73	0.27	99.72	0.28	99.67	0.33	99.70	0.30
South Carolina .....	99.46	0.54	99.23	0.77	98.86	1.14	98.58	1.42	98.70	1.30
Georgia .....	99.34	0.66	99.31	0.69	99.06	0.94	98.80	1.20	99.28	0.72
Florida .....	94.14	5.86	96.32	3.68	97.35	2.65	97.64	2.36	96.83	3.17
North Central division .....	81.84	18.16	83.20	16.80	82.03	17.97	83.03	16.97	87.96	12.04
Ohio .....	87.49	12.51	87.65	12.35	86.02	13.98	85.97	14.03	88.98	11.02
Indiana .....	93.33	6.67	92.71	7.29	91.58	8.42	91.24	8.76	94.38	5.62
Illinois .....	77.99	22.01	81.04	18.96	79.72	20.28	81.04	18.96	86.80	13.20
Michigan .....	74.03	25.97	76.27	23.73	77.37	22.63	80.10	19.90	86.24	13.76
Wisconsin .....	69.22	30.78	69.18	30.82	65.44	34.56	64.31	35.69	63.82	36.18
Minnesota .....	64.10	35.90	65.72	34.28	63.45	36.55	65.86	34.14	67.47	32.53
Iowa .....	83.05	16.95	83.89	16.11	82.86	17.14	84.28	15.72	89.09	10.91
Missouri .....	91.23	8.77	90.24	9.76	87.09	12.91	86.42	13.58	88.77	11.23
North Dakota .....	55.42	44.58	61.68	38.32	66.05	33.95	63.32	36.68	.....	.....
South Dakota .....	72.31	27.69	78.47	21.53	75.00	25.00	77.98	22.02	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	80.87	19.13	88.95	11.05	86.72	13.28	88.16	11.84	.....	.....
Kansas .....	89.64	10.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division .....	97.07	2.93	96.92	3.08	96.38	3.62	96.01	3.99	96.82	3.18
Kentucky .....	96.81	3.19	96.39	3.61	95.20	4.80	94.83	5.17	96.80	3.20
Tennessee .....	98.87	1.13	98.92	1.08	98.47	1.53	98.09	1.91	99.44	0.56
Alabama .....	99.02	0.98	99.23	0.77	99.00	1.00	98.72	1.28	99.03	0.97
Mississippi .....	99.38	0.62	99.19	0.81	98.65	1.35	98.92	1.08	99.21	0.79
Louisiana .....	95.55	4.45	94.24	5.76	91.49	8.51	88.56	11.44	86.82	13.18
Texas .....	93.16	6.84	92.80	7.20	92.38	7.62	92.81	7.19	91.68	8.32
Oklahoma .....	95.57	4.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	98.74	1.26	98.71	1.29	98.96	1.04	99.17	0.83	99.30	0.70
Western division .....	74.54	25.46	71.71	28.29	68.36	31.64	71.08	28.92	84.89	15.11
Montana .....	67.39	32.61	70.58	29.42	61.26	38.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	75.43	24.57	71.86	28.14	61.47	38.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	79.62	20.38	79.52	20.48	83.45	16.55	92.22	7.78	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	92.67	7.33	93.27	6.73	93.88	6.12	92.81	7.19	96.51	3.49
Arizona .....	68.48	31.52	60.31	39.69	39.85	60.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	74.48	25.52	69.44	30.56	64.62	35.38	68.23	31.77	82.04	17.96
Nevada .....	67.86	32.14	58.80	41.20	55.75	44.25	69.90	30.10	.....	.....
Idaho .....	79.31	20.69	69.41	30.59	47.43	52.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	74.24	25.76	78.96	21.04	79.03	20.97	72.88	27.12	.....	.....
Oregon .....	81.73	18.27	82.55	17.45	87.24	12.76	90.24	9.76	92.31	7.69
California .....	69.68	30.32	66.13	33.87	62.55	37.45	61.44	38.56	76.45	23.55

<sup>a</sup> Dakota territory.

The preceding table shows that the condition of the various states and geographical divisions of the country, as regards the native and the foreign elements of the population, has been since 1850 very much the same as at present. The foreign element has been practically confined to the northern and western states, and the southern states have from the first contained only a trifling proportion. As the proportion of the foreign element has risen from 9.68 per cent in 1850 to 14.77 per cent in 1890, this increase has gone to the northern and western states. The proportion of the North Atlantic division has risen from 15.37 to 22.34 per cent; in the North Central division it has risen from 12.04 to 18.16 per cent, and in the Western division from 15.11 to 25.46 per cent. In every state in the North Atlantic division the proportion has increased. In the North Central division it has increased in every state except Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, and of these the proportion still remains excessively large in Wisconsin.

The following table shows the proportion of the total foreign element which was contained in each of the 5 divisions of the country at each of the past 5 censuses, and illustrates very well its distribution:

CENSUS YEARS.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
1850 .....	59.06	4.67	28.98	6.09	1.20
1860 .....	48.90	3.93	37.29	5.56	4.32
1870 .....	45.27	3.00	41.91	4.19	5.63
1880 .....	42.13	2.61	43.66	4.11	7.49
1890 .....	42.04	2.25	43.90	3.48	8.33

It is seen that in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions there are contained no less than 85.94 per cent of the entire foreign element, and if to these the Western division is added, 94.27 per cent are accounted for, leaving only 5.73 per cent in the southern states. The south is the home of the native American.







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The following table shows for 1890 and 1870, by states and territories, the proportions in which the total white element was made up of native whites of native parents and of whites of foreign parentage, expressed in percentages of the entire white element:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		1870	
	Native whites of native parents.	Having one or both par- ents foreign.	Native whites of native parents.	Having one or both par- ents foreign.
The United States.....	<i>Per cent.</i> 62.49	<i>Per cent.</i> 37.51	<i>Per cent.</i> 67.57	<i>Per cent.</i> 32.43
North Atlantic division .....	51.93	48.07	59.79	40.21
Maine .....	76.86	23.14	85.33	14.67
New Hampshire .....	67.48	32.52	85.96	14.04
Vermont.....	67.95	32.04	74.03	25.97
Massachusetts.....	43.13	56.87	50.61	49.39
Rhode Island .....	40.71	59.29	55.19	44.81
Connecticut .....	48.71	51.29	61.40	38.60
New York.....	42.55	57.45	48.00	51.99
New Jersey.....	49.89	50.11	59.98	40.02
Pennsylvania.....	62.90	37.10	66.70	33.30
South Atlantic division .....	90.62	9.38	80.85	19.15
Delaware .....	78.07	21.93	80.08	19.92
Maryland.....	69.73	30.27	70.05	29.95
District of Columbia.....	69.37	30.63	61.37	38.63
Virginia.....	95.75	4.25	95.68	4.32
West Virginia.....	91.80	8.20	89.10	10.90
North Carolina.....	53.97	46.03	99.05	0.95
South Carolina.....	96.36	3.64	94.32	5.68
Georgia.....	96.77	3.23	96.27	3.73
Florida.....	84.91	15.09	90.32	9.68
North Central division .....	55.91	44.09	63.03	36.97
Ohio.....	65.12	34.88	67.34	32.66
Indiana.....	79.10	20.90	79.41	20.59
Illinois.....	49.96	50.04	60.73	39.27
Michigan.....	44.27	55.73	58.18	41.82
Wisconsin.....	25.86	74.14	31.72	68.28
Minnesota.....	23.90	76.10	34.85	65.15
Iowa.....	55.97	44.03	64.98	35.02
Missouri.....	73.42	26.58	70.90	29.01
North Dakota.....	20.55	79.45	443.21	456.79
South Dakota.....	38.87	61.13	59.04	40.96
Nebraska.....	56.76	43.24	74.82	25.18
Kansas.....	72.09	27.91		
South Central division .....	88.97	11.03	88.89	11.11
Kentucky.....	88.46	11.54	87.01	12.99
Tennessee.....	90.02	9.98	96.12	3.88
Alabama.....	95.53	4.47	95.81	4.19
Mississippi.....	95.50	4.50	95.10	4.90
Louisiana.....	73.98	26.02	63.54	36.46
Texas.....	80.69	19.31	80.99	19.01
Oklahoma.....	87.64	12.36		
Arkansas.....	95.38	4.62	97.07	2.93
Western division .....	51.83	48.17	46.46	53.54
Montana.....	43.99	56.01	44.03	55.97
Wyoming.....	51.16	48.84	42.70	57.30
Colorado.....	59.87	40.13	72.70	27.30
New Mexico.....	88.00	12.00	90.40	9.60
Arizona.....	43.94	56.06	29.38	70.62
Utah.....	33.25	66.75	51.40	48.60
Nevada.....	37.89	62.11	35.53	64.47
Idaho.....	55.35	44.65	12.37	87.63
Washington.....	54.49	45.51	62.28	37.72
Oregon.....	67.59	32.41	70.18	29.82
California.....	44.77	55.23	35.22	64.78

a Dakota territory.

The above table is one of unusual importance and interest, presenting, as it does, the distribution of the native and foreign blood throughout the country.

From this table it appears that the white element of native birth and extraction constituted 67.57 per cent in 1870, the element of foreign birth or extraction forming 32.43 per cent. In 1890, or 20 years later, the white element of native birth and extraction had become reduced to 62.49 per cent, while the element of foreign birth or extraction constituted 37.51 per cent.

This white element of foreign birth or extraction is found mainly in the northern and western states. The proportion of it in the southern states is as a rule small, and is diminishing rather than increasing. Thus, in the North Atlantic states the proportion has risen from 40.21 per cent in 1870 to 48.07 in 1890; so that at present it forms nearly one-half of the white population of these states. In the North Central states the proportion has risen from 36.97 per cent in 1870 to 44.09 in 1890, and in the western states it has dropped from 53.54 per cent, or more than half, to 48.17 per cent.

On the other hand, in the South Atlantic division the proportion of whites of foreign birth or extraction was in 1870 but 10.15 per cent and in 1890 had diminished to 9.38 per cent. In the South Central states it was 11.11 per cent in 1870 and 11.03 per cent in 1890.

Among the several states we find still wider diversities in the proportion of these two elements. In Maine less than a fourth of the white people are of foreign birth or extraction, in New Hampshire and Vermont nearly a third, in Pennsylvania somewhat more than a third, in New Jersey about one-half, while in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York more than one-half of the white people are of foreign birth or extraction, and less than one-half are of native extraction. Indeed, in Rhode Island the proportion of whites of foreign birth or extraction rises to 59.29 per cent. In every one of these states the proportion of this element has increased within the past 20 years, and in most of them it has increased very largely.

But it is in the North Central division that excessive proportions of the white element of foreign birth or extraction are found. In Indiana only about a fifth of the white population are of foreign birth or extraction, a fact which may perhaps be explained by the absence of large cities in the state. In Missouri and Kansas this element comprises a little more than a fourth of the white population, in Ohio a little more than a third, in Iowa and Nebraska between a third and a half, while in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota the element of foreign birth or extraction constitutes a majority of the white population. Indeed, in Wisconsin and Minnesota about three-fourths of the white inhabitants are of foreign birth or extraction, while North Dakota stands at the head of all the states in this regard, not less than 79.45 per cent of its white inhabitants being of foreign birth or extraction, leaving but 20.55 per cent as its native white element. With one exception, that of Missouri, this foreign element has increased in all of these states during the 20 years under consideration.

The Western division shows great variations in these proportions during the 20 years from 1870 to 1890, owing doubtless to the small number of inhabitants which these states and territories contained at these two periods. In 1890 the state or territory of this division with the smallest element of foreign birth or extraction was New Mexico, representing only about one-sixth of the white population; next came Oregon with nearly one-third, then Colorado, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming with proportions ranging between 40 and 50 per cent, while in Montana, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California more than half of the white inhabitants were of foreign birth or extraction. The maximum among these states and territories was reached by Utah, where two-thirds of the white inhabitants are of foreign birth or extraction.

The converse of this picture is presented by the southern states. In the border states, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Kentucky, the proportion of whites of foreign birth or extraction still remains considerable. It is large in Louisiana, owing to the presence of the city of New Orleans, which has attracted this element to

some extent. It is considerable in Florida, Texas, and Oklahoma, which, being near the frontier, have attracted foreign immigration to some extent. In the true southern states, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, the proportion is very small, ranging from 1.03 per cent in North Carolina to 8.20 per cent in West Virginia.

In most of these states the proportion has diminished in 20 years. It has increased, however, in several of the border states, such as Delaware and Maryland, but diminished decidedly in the District of Columbia. It has largely increased in Florida and to a slight extent in Texas, while Louisiana has suffered a decided diminution.

The following table gives for each state and territory, arranged geographically, the whole number of native and foreign born returned in 1890, together with the number of foreign born to each 100,000 native born, as returned in 1890, 1880, and 1870:

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FOREIGN TO NATIVE BORN, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES:  
1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Native born. 1890	Foreign born. 1890	NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN TO 100,000 NATIVE BORN.		
			1890	1880	1870
The United States .....	53,372,703	9,249,547	17,330	15,365	16,875
North Atlantic division .....	13,513,308	3,888,177	28,773	24,070	25,778
Maine .....	582,125	78,001	13,564	9,979	8,456
New Hampshire .....	304,100	72,340	23,781	15,396	10,257
Vermont .....	288,934	44,088	15,291	14,059	16,639
Massachusetts .....	1,581,806	657,137	41,543	33,106	32,003
Rhode Island .....	239,201	106,805	44,442	36,533	34,201
Connecticut .....	562,657	189,601	32,631	26,383	26,813
New York .....	4,426,803	1,571,050	35,489	31,290	35,087
New Jersey .....	1,115,958	328,975	29,479	24,378	20,346
Pennsylvania .....	4,412,204	845,720	19,167	15,909	18,320
South Atlantic division .....	8,649,395	208,625	2,411	2,348	2,934
Delaware .....	155,832	13,161	8,473	6,904	7,884
Maryland .....	948,094	94,296	9,946	9,717	11,959
District of Columbia .....	211,622	18,770	8,870	10,668	14,079
Virginia .....	1,637,606	18,374	1,122	981	1,135
West Virginia .....	748,911	18,883	2,538	3,043	4,022
North Carolina .....	1,614,245	3,702	229	268	281
South Carolina .....	1,144,879	6,270	548	778	1,158
Georgia .....	1,825,216	12,137	665	690	949
Florida .....	368,490	22,932	6,223	3,817	2,717
North Central division .....	18,302,165	4,060,114	22,184	20,189	21,913
Ohio .....	3,213,023	459,293	14,295	14,089	16,240
Indiana .....	2,046,199	146,205	7,145	7,861	9,102
Illinois .....	2,984,004	842,347	28,229	23,396	25,446
Michigan .....	1,550,000	543,880	35,089	31,120	29,257
Wisconsin .....	1,167,681	519,199	44,464	44,549	52,813
Minnesota .....	834,470	467,356	56,006	52,169	57,590
Iowa .....	1,587,827	324,069	20,410	19,197	20,690
Missouri .....	2,444,315	234,869	9,609	10,812	14,827
North Dakota .....	101,258	81,401	80,449	α62,118	α51,409
South Dakota .....	237,753	91,055	38,298		
Nebraska .....	856,368	202,542	23,651	27,441	33,333
Kansas .....	1,279,258	147,836	11,557	12,425	15,314
South Central division .....	10,651,072	321,821	3,021	3,173	3,759
Kentucky .....	1,799,279	59,356	3,299	3,745	5,041
Tennessee .....	1,747,480	20,029	1,146	1,095	1,559
Alabama .....	1,498,240	14,777	986	777	1,000
Mississippi .....	1,281,648	7,052	620	820	1,470
Louisiana .....	1,068,840	49,747	4,654	6,113	9,296
Texas .....	2,082,567	152,956	7,345	7,759	8,254
Oklahoma .....	59,094	2,740	4,637		
Arkansas .....	1,113,915	14,264	1,281	1,307	1,018
Western division .....	2,256,703	770,910	34,161	39,448	46,277
Montana .....	89,063	43,096	48,388	41,085	63,245
Wyoming .....	45,792	14,913	32,567	39,159	62,076
Colorado .....	328,298	83,990	25,590	25,748	19,838
New Mexico .....	142,834	11,259	7,910	7,220	6,516
Arizona .....	40,825	18,795	46,038	65,799	150,922
Utah .....	154,841	59,064	34,270	44,008	54,743
Nevada .....	31,055	14,703	47,355	70,065	79,363
Idaho .....	66,929	17,456	26,081	44,069	110,838
Washington .....	259,385	90,005	34,699	26,643	26,538
Oregon .....	266,450	57,317	22,350	21,144	14,024
California .....	841,821	369,309	43,514	51,218	59,881

α Dakota territory.

There are in the United States as a whole 17,330 foreign born persons to each 100,000 native born persons in 1890 as against 15,365 in 1880 and 16,875 in 1870. There has been an increase in the number of foreign born to each 100,000 native born for the North Atlantic division from 24,070 in 1880 to 28,773 in 1890, and in the North Central division from 20,189 to 22,184. In the Western division there has been a decrease in the number of foreign born to each 100,000 native born in 1890 as compared with 1880, or 34,161 in 1890 as against 39,448 in 1880. In the South Atlantic and South Central divisions the foreign born element is not numerically of importance, there being only 3,021 foreign born to each 100,000 native born in 1890 in the South Central division and but 2,411 in the South Atlantic division.

In 2 states in 1890 the foreign born represent more than 50 per cent of the native born, or 80,449 foreign born in North Dakota and 56,006 foreign born in Minnesota, to each 100,000 native born. In 1880 there were 5 states and territories in which the foreign born represented more than 50 per cent of the native born, namely, Nevada, with 70,065 foreign born to each 100,000 native born; Arizona, with 65,799 foreign born to each 100,000 native born; Dakota, with 62,118 foreign born to each 100,000 native born; Minnesota, with 52,169 foreign born to each 100,000 native born, and California, with 51,218 foreign born to each 100,000 native born.

The foreign born represent from 25 to 50 per cent of the native born in 18 states and territories in 1890 as compared with 13 states and territories in 1880, 9 of the states and territories in 1890 being in the Western division, while the remainder are about equally divided between the North Atlantic and North Central divisions.

The foreign born represent from 10 to 25 per cent of the native born in 9 states in 1890 as compared with 11 states and territories in 1880; from 2 to 10 per cent in 12 states and territories in 1890 as against 10 states and territories in 1880, and less than 2 per cent in 8 states in both 1890 and 1880.

The following table shows the relative increase or decrease since 1880 of foreign born as compared with native born, on the assumed basis of 100,000 native born, together with the relative increase or decrease for the decade from 1870 to 1880:

## FOREIGN INCREASED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Massachusetts.....	8,487	+1,103	Pennsylvania.....	3,258	-2,411
New Hampshire.....	8,885	+5,139	Florida.....	2,406	+1,100
Washington.....	8,056	+105	Delaware.....	1,569	-980
Rhode Island.....	7,908	+2,329	Vermont.....	1,232	-2,580
Montana.....	6,703	-21,500	Iowa.....	1,213	-1,493
Connecticut.....	6,248	-430	Oregon.....	1,206	+6,520
New Jersey.....	5,101	-1,968	New Mexico.....	690	+704
Illinois.....	4,833	-2,050	Maryland.....	229	-2,242
New York.....	4,199	-3,797	Alabama.....	209	-232
Michigan.....	3,909	+1,863	Ohio.....	206	-2,157
Minnesota.....	3,837	-5,427	Virginia.....	141	-154
Maine.....	3,585	+1,523	Tennessee.....	51	-464

# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

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## FOREIGN DECREASED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Nevada.....	22,710	-9,298	Indiana.....	716	-1,331
Arizona.....	19,761	-85,123	West Virginia.....	505	-979
Idaho.....	17,982	-68,775	Kentucky.....	446	-1,296
Dakota (a).....	11,230	+10,703	Texas.....	414	-495
Utah.....	9,738	-10,735	South Carolina.....	230	-380
California.....	7,704	-8,063	Mississippi.....	200	-550
Wyoming.....	6,592	-23,517	Colorado.....	158	+5,910
Nebraska.....	3,790	-5,892	Wisconsin.....	85	-8,264
District of Columbia.....	1,798	-3,411	North Carolina.....	39	-16
Louisiana.....	1,459	-3,183	Arkansas.....	26	+259
Missouri.....	1,203	-4,015	Georgia.....	25	-259
Kansas.....	868	-2,880			

a North and South Dakota combined.

In 24 states and territories the foreign born have increased relatively since 1880 while in 24 they have decreased relatively.

In the above table the results for North Dakota and South Dakota in 1890 have been combined for purposes of comparison with the results for Dakota territory in 1880 and in 1870.

In Oklahoma in 1890 there are 4,637 foreign born to each 100,000 native born.

In the United States as a whole the foreign element has increased relatively in 1890, an increase of 1,965 to each 100,000 native born, as against a relative decrease in 1880 of 1,510 to each 100,000 native born.

The following table shows the numerical increase of native and foreign born, by states and territories, for each census since 1850:

## INCREASE OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INCREASE OF NATIVE BORN.				INCREASE OF FOREIGN BORN.			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States...	9,896,863	10,484,098	5,686,518	6,357,350	2,560,604	1,112,714	1,428,532	1,894,095
North Atlantic division...	1,820,481	1,914,763	1,207,761	1,269,055	1,073,657	293,914	496,701	698,362
Maine.....	a7,928	12,019	a12,792	39,482	20,078	10,002	11,428	5,628
New Hampshire.....	3,493	12,008	a16,446	1,424	26,046	16,083	8,673	6,673
Vermont.....	a2,993	7,931	1,041	1,950	8,129	a6,196	14,412	a972
Massachusetts.....	242,212	235,502	133,072	140,470	213,646	90,172	93,213	96,082
Rhode Island.....	36,663	40,581	24,731	13,583	32,312	18,597	18,002	19,402
Connecticut.....	69,949	68,893	44,304	47,177	53,609	16,353	32,943	42,178
New York.....	555,311	627,086	364,951	437,990	359,671	73,026	137,073	345,351
New Jersey.....	206,542	192,263	167,908	119,658	107,275	32,757	66,153	62,842
Pennsylvania.....	717,232	718,420	509,932	467,341	257,891	42,520	114,804	127,068
South Atlantic division...	1,226,456	1,736,173	484,563	628,023	34,267	7,414	4,344	57,550
Delaware.....	18,192	21,261	12,828	16,772	3,693	332	a29	3,912
Maryland.....	95,957	154,055	87,962	77,065	11,490	a606	5,883	26,320
District of Columbia...	51,120	45,056	52,850	15,827	1,048	898	3,770	7,566
Virginia.....	139,737	286,460	b349,851	102,584	3,678	942	b21,304	12,073
West Virginia.....	143,719	175,209	424,923	-----	618	1,174	17,021	-----
North Carolina.....	218,237	327,676	79,008	122,866	a40	713	a260	-----
South Carolina.....	156,988	290,359	3,810	33,922	a1,416	a388	a1,912	717
Georgia.....	293,600	358,634	127,867	145,918	1,573	a563	a544	1,279
Florida.....	108,906	76,803	45,606	52,499	13,023	4,942	1,658	5,183
North Central division...	3,854,883	3,799,456	3,094,468	2,800,138	1,143,285	583,544	789,927	892,988
Ohio.....	409,904	510,352	281,505	249,126	64,350	22,450	44,244	110,056
Indiana.....	212,076	294,960	307,019	299,300	2,027	2,704	23,190	62,712
Illinois.....	489,709	469,602	637,385	647,730	258,771	68,378	190,555	212,751
Michigan.....	301,580	332,380	316,029	257,089	153,372	120,498	118,917	94,390
Wisconsin.....	257,000	219,901	191,217	304,040	119,774	40,926	87,672	166,450
Minnesota.....	321,373	234,088	165,714	109,195	199,680	106,979	101,969	56,751
Iowa.....	224,862	373,637	420,492	397,591	92,419	56,658	98,615	85,108
Missouri.....	487,513	457,774	477,557	416,010	23,201	a10,089	61,726	83,949
North Dakota.....	-----	a74,016	a9,303	a3,003	c120,721	a46,980	a3,041	a1,774
South Dakota.....	c255,029	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	501,380	262,743	69,755	22,490	105,123	66,066	24,397	6,351
Kansas.....	398,248	570,063	221,492	94,515	37,752	61,694	35,701	12,691
South Central division...	2,005,975	2,443,818	662,553	1,371,959	47,547	41,143	3,199	93,177
Kentucky.....	210,106	331,560	161,728	144,900	a161	a3,881	3,590	28,379
Tennessee.....	221,832	286,453	150,629	91,511	3,327	a2,614	a1,910	15,573
Alabama.....	245,469	265,741	35,181	187,735	5,043	a228	a2,390	4,843
Mississippi.....	159,260	305,057	33,084	181,009	a1,257	a1,982	2,633	3,770
Louisiana.....	183,040	220,712	38,061	177,498	a4,399	a7,681	a19,148	12,742
Texas.....	605,434	720,965	195,375	365,882	38,340	52,205	18,989	25,741
Oklahoma.....	59,094	-----	-----	-----	2,740	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	321,740	312,730	47,595	223,424	3,914	5,324	1,426	2,129
Western division.....	989,068	590,488	237,173	288,175	270,848	186,699	134,361	151,983
Montana.....	61,425	15,022	12,616	-----	31,575	3,542	7,979	-----
Wyoming.....	30,853	9,334	5,695	-----	9,063	2,337	3,513	-----
Colorado.....	173,671	121,272	1,654	31,611	44,200	39,191	3,933	2,666
New Mexico.....	30,820	25,200	a539	27,397	3,208	2,431	a1,103	4,572
Arizona.....	16,434	20,542	3,849	-----	2,746	10,210	5,809	-----
Utah.....	54,872	43,885	28,505	18,183	9,070	13,292	17,948	10,710
Nevada.....	a5,558	12,023	18,897	4,793	a10,947	6,852	16,737	2,064
Idaho.....	44,293	15,522	7,114	-----	7,482	2,089	-----	-----
Washington.....	206,072	40,382	-----	8,450	74,202	10,779	1,880	3,144
Oregon.....	112,185	64,942	31,981	35,070	26,814	18,903	6,477	4,101
California.....	270,001	221,404	116,950	162,671	73,435	83,043	63,303	124,726

a Decrease.

b Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

c North and South Dakota combined.

d Dakota territory.

# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

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The following table shows the percentage of increase of native and foreign born, by states and territories, for each census since 1850:

## PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF NATIVE BORN.				PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF FOREIGN BORN.			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States ..	22.76	31.78	20.83	30.35	38.47	19.99	34.52	84.38
North Atlantic division...	15.57	19.58	14.09	17.38	38.15	11.66	24.54	52.68
Maine.....	a1.34	2.08	a2.17	7.13	34.10	20.46	30.51	17.68
New Hampshire.....	1.16	4.16	a5.39	0.47	56.26	56.34	41.42	46.78
Vermont.....	a1.03	2.80	0.37	0.70	7.64	a13.14	44.02	a2.88
Massachusetts.....	18.08	21.34	13.71	16.91	48.17	25.52	35.84	58.58
Rhode Island.....	18.10	25.06	18.02	10.99	43.67	33.57	48.14	56.45
Connecticut.....	14.20	16.26	11.69	14.20	41.24	14.39	40.82	109.50
New York.....	14.34	19.33	12.67	17.94	29.69	6.42	13.69	52.65
New Jersey.....	22.71	26.81	30.57	27.85	48.39	17.34	53.87	101.83
Pennsylvania.....	19.41	24.14	20.23	23.27	43.87	7.80	26.67	41.89
South Atlantic division...	16.52	30.53	9.31	13.73	19.66	4.44	2.07	54.89
Delaware.....	13.27	18.35	12.45	19.44	39.01	3.63	a0.32	74.47
Maryland.....	11.26	22.17	14.43	14.61	13.88	a0.73	7.59	51.40
District of Columbia..	31.85	39.03	84.43	39.84	9.63	5.34	30.20	153.84
Virginia.....	9.33	23.65	b22.41	11.62	25.03	6.85	b60.77	52.53
West Virginia.....	23.95	41.25	.....	.....	3.38	6.87	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	15.63	30.67	7.99	14.18	a1.07	23.54	a3.16	27.78
South Carolina.....	15.89	41.63	0.55	5.14	a18.42	a4.81	a19.15	14.09
Georgia.....	19.17	30.57	12.18	16.22	14.89	a5.06	a4.66	79.89
Florida.....	41.95	42.02	33.30	61.93	131.43	99.50	50.11	19.50
North Central division....	26.68	35.68	40.97	58.91	39.20	25.01	51.18	137.30
Ohio.....	14.62	22.26	14.00	14.14	16.29	6.03	13.48	50.44
Indiana.....	11.56	19.16	24.92	32.08	1.41	1.91	19.61	112.85
Illinois.....	19.63	23.19	45.94	87.58	44.34	13.27	58.70	190.14
Michigan.....	24.16	36.28	52.67	74.96	39.99	44.96	79.76	172.55
Wisconsin.....	28.31	31.86	38.32	155.99	28.06	11.23	31.62	150.06
Minnesota.....	62.63	83.90	146.27	2,663.29	74.60	66.57	173.63	2,870.56
Iowa.....	16.50	37.77	78.92	232.18	23.86	27.83	92.97	405.88
Missouri.....	24.91	30.54	46.75	68.71	11.01	a4.81	38.45	109.61
North Dakota.....	c306.58	d790.26	d205.78	.....	c233.07	d975.70	d171.42	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	141.24	284.83	310.16	.....	107.92	216.81	384.14	.....
Kansas.....	44.38	180.38	234.35	.....	34.29	127.49	291.31	.....
South Central division....	23.20	39.41	11.96	32.93	17.34	17.65	1.39	68.13
Kentucky.....	13.22	26.36	14.76	15.24	a0.27	a6.12	6.02	90.32
Tennessee.....	14.54	23.12	13.84	9.18	19.92	a13.53	a9.00	275.48
Alabama.....	19.50	26.92	3.70	24.57	51.81	a2.29	a19.35	64.50
Mississippi.....	14.19	37.42	4.34	30.68	a13.65	a17.71	30.77	78.74
Louisiana.....	20.66	35.19	6.07	39.49	a8.12	a12.42	a23.65	18.67
Texas.....	40.99	95.34	84.84	187.72	33.45	83.65	43.73	145.59
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	40.61	65.23	11.02	107.20	37.82	105.93	39.61	144.73
Western division.....	78.02	87.20	53.91	189.84	54.16	59.58	75.06	562.50
Montana.....	222.25	119.07	.....	.....	274.06	44.39	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	206.53	166.53	.....	.....	154.92	66.52	.....	.....
Colorado.....	112.38	364.56	5.23	.....	111.08	502.97	147.52	.....
New Mexico.....	27.64	29.26	a0.62	40.13	39.85	43.26	a16.41	212.55
Arizona.....	67.38	532.70	.....	.....	17.11	178.28	.....	.....
Utah.....	54.89	73.25	103.80	194.76	20.62	43.29	140.72	523.97
Nevada.....	a15.18	54.55	394.26	.....	a42.67	36.44	810.90	.....
Idaho.....	195.68	213.10	.....	.....	75.02	26.49	.....	.....
Washington.....	387.32	213.91	124.04	.....	469.54	214.55	59.80	.....
Oregon.....	77.76	81.87	67.55	285.77	87.91	162.96	126.43	401.27
California.....	47.22	63.18	50.09	229.78	25.07	39.58	43.20	572.09

a Decrease.

b Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

c North and South Dakota combined.

d Dakota territory.

## COLOR.

The Eleventh Census shows that out of a total population of 62,622,250 the persons of African descent numbered 7,470,040. In addition, there were enumerated 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 Indians competent to be enrolled among the general population, making the total colored element of the country 7,638,360 as compared with a total white population in 1890 of 54,983,890.

The persons of African descent are further classified according to the degrees of colored blood, as follows: blacks, 6,337,980; mulattoes, 956,989; quadroons, 105,135, and octoroons, 69,936. These figures are, in all probability, of little value. Indeed, as an indication of the extent to which the races have mingled, they are probably misleading. Excluding the small per cent of Chinese, Japanese, and citizen Indians from the general discussion of the white and colored elements of the population, it is seen that the whites constituted 87.80 per cent and the colored, that is, persons of African descent only, 11.93 per cent of the whole population returned in 1890. 10 years ago there were 6,580,793 colored people in the country, and the proportions of the two races were 86.54 per cent of white to 13.12 per cent of colored. For the discussion of the broader facts regarding the history of these two races in the country, it is necessary to present the statistics bearing upon them. The table following shows the number of white and colored at each census during the past century. The figures for 1870 are given as returned at that census, no attempt having been made at their correction:

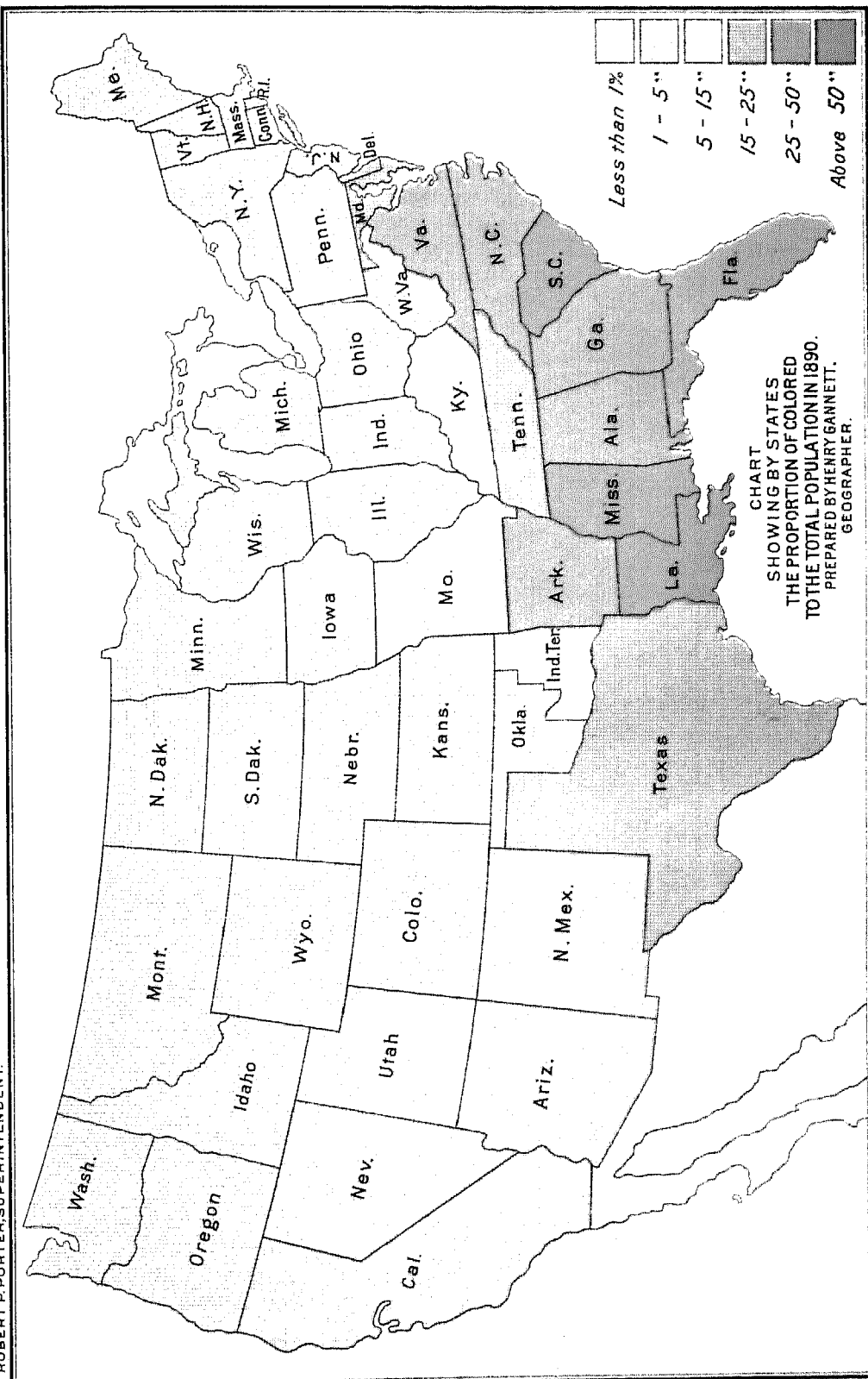
CENSUS YEARS.	White.	Colored.
1790.....	3,172,006	757,208
1800.....	4,306,446	1,002,037
1810.....	5,862,073	1,377,808
1820.....	7,862,166	1,771,656
1830.....	10,537,378	2,328,042
1840.....	14,195,895	2,879,648
1850.....	19,553,068	3,638,808
1860.....	26,922,537	4,441,890
1870.....	33,589,377	4,880,009
1880.....	43,402,970	6,580,793
1890.....	54,983,890	7,470,040

The next table shows the proportions of the two races, given in percentages of the total, at each census:

CENSUS YEARS.	White.	Colored.
1790.....	80.73	19.27
1800.....	81.12	18.88
1810.....	80.97	19.03
1820.....	81.61	18.39
1830.....	81.90	18.10
1840.....	83.16	16.84
1850.....	84.31	15.69
1860.....	85.62	14.13
1870.....	87.11	12.66
1880.....	86.54	13.12
1890.....	87.80	11.93

For the censuses from 1790 to 1850, inclusive, the population comprised whites, free colored, and slaves only, while for the censuses from 1860 to 1890, inclusive, the population includes, besides the white and colored elements, the few Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians reported at each of those censuses. In the above tables, however, these persons are not considered for the censuses from 1860 to 1890, and for this reason the number and per cent of white and colored for 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890 do not





represent the whole population for those censuses, as is the case for all censuses prior to 1860.

The preceding tables show that the proportion of whites has increased and the proportion of colored has diminished at each census with the exception of the censuses of 1810 and 1880. In 1880 the apparent decrease of whites and increase of colored is due to the deficient enumeration of 1870.

In this period of 100 years the proportion of whites has increased from 80.73 to 87.80 per cent, and that of the colored element has correspondingly diminished from 19.27 to 11.93 per cent. The proportion of the colored element is to-day less than two-thirds what it was at the beginning of the century.

The following table shows the percentages of increase of the two races for each decade since 1790:

DECADES.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
	White.	Colored.
1790 to 1800 .....	35.76	32.33
1800 to 1810 .....	36.12	37.50
1810 to 1820 .....	34.12	28.59
1820 to 1830 .....	34.03	31.44
1830 to 1840 .....	34.72	23.40
1840 to 1850 .....	37.74	26.03
1850 to 1860 .....	37.69	22.07
1860 to 1870 .....	24.76	9.86
1870 to 1880 .....	23.22	34.85
1880 to 1890 .....	26.68	13.51

The figures expressing these percentages of increase between 1860 and 1870 and 1870 and 1880 are of no value, owing, as has been frequently stated, to the omissions of the Ninth Census. Throwing this out of account, it is seen that with the exception of the decade between 1800 and 1810, the increase of the whites has been at a greater rate than that of the colored in every case, and that during the past 10 years the increase has been nearly twice as rapid.

The relative rate of increase of the white and colored population has been, especially since the war, a matter of great general interest and attention. The exaggerated rate which was given it from 1870 to 1880, by reason of the faulty census of 1870, aroused much needless anxiety in certain quarters concerning the future of the two races and the welfare of the country. The facts that the Ninth Census was imperfect, and that its omissions were proportionately vastly greater among the colored people than among the whites, were overlooked. The probabilities of the case, moreover, were not considered. From the history of the races under slavery it should have been seen that all the probabilities were in favor of a smaller rate of increase than that of the whites. During the 70 years that the colored race was in a condition of slavery, its increase was less rapid than that of the whites, with the exception of the 10 years between 1800 and 1810, and in this time the proportion of the colored element diminished from 19.27 per cent of the total to 14.13 per cent. It is not probable, therefore, that this race, having changed its condition to that of freedom, and having been thrown upon its own resources largely, could even maintain the rate of increase which it had while in a state of slavery. This was the view of thoughtful men acquainted with the facts at the time, and the figures of the Eleventh Census fully justify them in their conclusions. The country is now much more interested in preserving its southern laboring class than in getting rid of it. The colored element is increasing much less rapidly than the white element, not only in the country at large, but in the southern states also; and in all probability the relative rates of increase of the two races in that part of

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## COMPENDIUM OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

the country will differ more widely, and the whites will increase more rapidly in proportion to the colored people, as the inevitable change of industries progresses in that region and manufactures assume greater importance relative to agriculture.

The following table shows, by states and territories, the percentage of the two races at each census since 1850:

PERCENTAGE OF WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES:  
1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		1880		1870		1860		1850	
	White.	Colored. (a)	White.	Colored. (a)	White.	Colored. (a)	White.	Colored. (a)	White.	Colored. (a)
The United States.....	87.80	11.93	86.54	13.12	87.11	12.06	85.62	14.13	84.31	15.69
North Atlantic division.....	98.39	1.55	98.39	1.58	98.52	1.46	98.53	1.47	98.26	1.74
Maine.....	99.72	0.18	99.68	0.22	99.66	0.26	99.79	0.21	99.77	0.23
New Hampshire.....	99.82	0.16	99.78	0.20	99.81	0.18	99.85	0.15	99.84	0.16
Vermont.....	99.70	0.28	99.68	0.32	99.72	0.28	99.77	0.23	99.77	0.23
Massachusetts.....	98.95	0.99	98.92	1.05	99.03	0.96	99.22	0.78	99.09	0.91
Rhode Island.....	97.79	2.14	97.62	2.35	97.64	2.29	97.73	2.26	97.51	2.49
Connecticut.....	98.28	1.65	98.08	1.85	98.16	1.80	98.12	1.87	97.93	2.07
New York.....	98.77	1.17	98.68	1.28	98.80	1.19	98.73	1.26	98.42	1.58
New Jersey.....	96.65	3.30	96.54	3.48	96.61	3.38	96.28	3.77	95.09	4.91
Pennsylvania.....	97.91	2.05	97.99	2.00	98.14	1.85	98.04	1.96	97.68	2.32
South Atlantic division.....	63.13	36.83	61.26	38.71	62.10	37.87	61.01	38.37	60.23	39.77
Delaware.....	83.13	16.85	81.96	18.04	81.77	18.23	80.73	19.27	77.75	22.25
Maryland.....	79.29	20.69	77.51	22.49	77.54	22.46	75.09	24.91	71.68	28.32
District of Columbia.....	67.14	32.80	66.44	33.55	67.03	32.96	60.93	39.07	73.41	26.59
Virginia.....	61.60	38.37	58.24	41.76	58.12	41.86	65.61	34.39	62.94	37.06
West Virginia.....	95.71	4.29	95.81	4.19	95.93	4.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	65.23	34.67	61.96	37.96	63.33	36.56	63.46	36.42	63.64	36.36
South Carolina.....	40.13	59.85	39.28	60.70	41.05	58.93	41.40	58.50	41.07	58.93
Georgia.....	53.25	46.74	52.97	47.02	53.96	46.04	55.95	44.05	57.56	42.44
Florida.....	57.47	42.46	52.92	47.01	51.16	48.84	55.37	44.63	53.98	46.02
North Central division.....	97.99	1.99	97.68	2.22	97.82	2.10	97.84	2.03	97.49	2.51
Ohio.....	97.62	2.37	97.49	2.50	97.62	2.37	98.43	1.57	98.72	1.28
Indiana.....	97.92	2.06	98.00	1.98	93.52	1.46	99.13	0.85	98.86	1.14
Illinois.....	98.49	1.49	98.43	1.51	98.87	1.13	99.55	0.45	99.36	0.64
Michigan.....	99.00	0.73	98.63	0.92	98.58	1.00	98.27	0.91	99.35	0.65
Wisconsin.....	98.62	0.14	98.55	0.21	99.69	0.20	99.72	0.15	99.79	0.21
Minnesota.....	99.56	0.28	99.50	0.20	99.07	0.17	98.47	0.15	99.36	0.64
Iowa.....	99.43	0.56	99.38	0.59	99.51	0.48	99.83	0.16	99.83	0.17
Missouri.....	94.37	5.61	93.29	6.70	93.14	6.86	99.97	10.03	86.80	13.20
North Dakota.....	99.67	0.20	99.50	0.30	99.88	0.06	99.26	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	99.54	0.16	99.50	0.30	99.88	0.06	99.26	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	98.86	0.84	99.42	0.53	99.29	0.64	99.50	0.28	.....	.....
Kansas.....	96.46	3.48	95.50	4.33	95.05	4.69	96.24	0.58	.....	.....
South Central division.....	68.24	31.71	66.16	33.78	65.71	34.25	64.64	35.34	65.35	34.65
Kentucky.....	85.57	14.42	83.53	16.46	83.17	16.82	79.56	20.44	77.51	22.49
Tennessee.....	75.02	24.37	73.84	26.14	74.38	25.61	74.49	25.50	75.48	24.52
Alabama.....	55.10	44.84	52.45	47.53	52.30	47.69	54.58	45.40	55.27	44.73
Mississippi.....	42.25	57.58	42.36	57.47	46.25	53.65	44.72	55.28	48.76	51.24
Louisiana.....	49.92	49.98	48.40	51.40	49.81	50.10	50.49	49.49	49.35	50.65
Texas.....	78.10	21.84	75.22	24.71	68.99	30.97	69.66	30.27	72.46	27.54
Oklahoma.....	85.14	4.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	72.57	27.40	73.71	26.25	74.74	25.22	74.44	25.55	77.27	22.73
Western division.....	94.80	0.89	91.21	0.67	91.91	0.64	88.95	0.72	99.31	0.69
Montana.....	96.30	1.13	90.36	0.88	88.89	0.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	97.64	1.52	93.50	1.43	95.70	2.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	98.12	1.51	98.35	1.25	98.39	1.14	99.87	0.13	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	92.92	1.27	90.93	0.85	98.39	0.19	88.67	0.09	99.96	0.04
Arizona.....	93.22	2.28	86.94	0.38	99.20	0.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	99.04	0.28	98.93	0.16	99.15	0.14	99.63	0.15	99.56	0.44
Nevada.....	85.41	0.53	86.01	0.78	91.69	0.84	99.34	0.66	.....	.....
Idaho.....	97.19	0.24	88.97	0.16	70.79	0.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	97.46	0.46	89.46	0.43	92.65	0.86	96.07	0.26	.....	.....
Oregon.....	96.17	0.38	93.31	0.28	95.61	0.38	99.42	0.24	98.44	1.56
California.....	92.02	0.94	88.72	0.70	89.14	0.76	85.05	1.08	98.96	1.04

a Persons of African descent only.

b Dakota territory.

In 1850 the population comprised whites, free colored, and slaves only, and the percentages of white and colored given in the preceding table equal in all cases 100 per cent. For the censuses from 1860 to 1890, however, the percentages of white and colored do not equal 100 per cent, except for those states where the number of Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians is so small as not to be appreciable in figuring percentages of total population, these classes having been excluded from the general discussion of the white and colored elements.

From this table it appears that in the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions the proportion of the colored element has always been trifling, and has, on the whole, rather tended to decrease than increase. Of all these states Missouri is the only one which has ever contained any notable proportion of the negro element, and in this state the proportion of the colored has diminished almost continuously from 13.20 per cent in 1850 down to 5.61 per cent in 1890. Practically all the negro element of the country is found in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions. For these two divisions, therefore, it is important to show for each state the proportion which the colored have borne to the whole population at each census since 1790. These percentages are given in the following table:

PERCENTAGE OF COLORED (a) OF TOTAL POPULATION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
South Atlantic division.....	36.83	38.71	37.87	38.87	39.77	40.69	41.95	41.60	40.41	37.60	36.37
Delaware.....	16.85	18.04	18.23	19.27	22.25	25.00	24.95	24.01	23.82	22.44	21.64
Maryland.....	20.09	22.49	22.46	24.91	28.32	32.30	34.88	36.12	38.22	36.60	34.74
District of Columbia.....	32.80	33.55	32.90	19.07	26.50	29.87	30.81	31.55	33.07	28.57	.....
Virginia.....	38.37	41.76	41.86	34.39	37.06	40.23	42.69	43.88	43.41	41.57	40.86
West Virginia.....	4.20	4.19	4.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	34.67	37.96	36.56	36.42	36.36	35.64	35.93	34.88	32.24	29.35	26.81
South Carolina.....	59.85	60.70	58.93	58.59	58.93	56.41	55.63	52.77	48.40	43.21	43.72
Georgia.....	46.74	47.02	46.04	44.05	42.44	41.63	42.57	44.41	42.40	37.14	35.93
Florida.....	42.46	47.01	48.84	44.63	40.02	48.71	47.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division.....	31.71	33.78	34.25	35.34	34.65	34.53	30.68	27.20	23.91	17.40	14.92
Kentucky.....	14.42	16.46	16.82	20.44	22.49	24.31	24.73	22.95	20.24	18.59	17.03
Tennessee.....	24.37	26.14	25.61	25.50	24.52	22.74	21.43	19.60	17.62	13.16	10.59
Alabama.....	44.84	47.53	47.69	45.40	44.73	43.26	38.48	33.19	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	57.58	57.47	53.65	55.28	51.24	52.33	48.44	44.10	42.94	41.48	.....
Louisiana.....	49.99	51.46	50.10	49.49	50.65	55.04	58.54	52.01	55.18	.....	.....
Texas.....	21.84	24.71	30.97	30.27	27.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	4.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	27.40	26.25	25.22	25.55	22.78	20.91	15.52	11.76	.....	.....	.....

a Persons of African descent only.

In the first of these divisions this element in 1790 comprised 36.37 per cent of the population, and in 1890 it comprised 36.83 per cent, the proportion at the beginning and end of the century being almost identical. During the century, however, the proportion has oscillated within wide limits. It increased until 1830, when it was 41.95 per cent. Since that time it has gradually diminished, with only one apparent break in the continuity, that shown by the faulty census of 1870.

The South Central division presents a different picture. In the early years of the republic many of these states lay upon the frontier and were first peopled mainly by whites. The negro was never a pioneer. In 1790 the proportion of the colored element in these states collectively was 14.92 per cent. This proportion increased steadily up to 1860, when it reached 35.34 per cent, since which time it has diminished and now stands at 31.71 per cent.

Thus we find in the south, taken as a whole, a proportional increase of the colored

relative to the whites up to 1840 or 1850, and since then a marked diminution of that proportion.

Turning now to individual states, we find the proportion of colored in Delaware increasing up to 1840 and then progressively diminishing. In Maryland the maximum is reached much earlier, in 1810, and for the past 80 years there has been a proportional diminution of the colored in that state. The District of Columbia has been subjected to unusual conditions in this regard, which make its history more complicated. The colored element reached a maximum proportion in 1810, from which it diminished slowly at first, then rapidly until 1860, when it was but 19.07 per cent. Then came the civil war; many thousands of our colored population flocked into Washington, and the proportion was raised so that in 1870 it was not less than 32.96 per cent and in 1880 even a trifle larger. The last census shows a slight diminution. The proportion in Virginia increased until 1810, when it reached its height, and has been diminishing ever since, although that diminution is not apparent in the decade following 1860, owing to the division of the state.

Turning now to Kentucky, there is seen a similar history. The proportion of the colored element increased up to 1830 and since then has diminished. All these are border states, and throughout they exhibit a similar history, the proportion of the colored element having increased for 30, 40, or 50 years, and diminished during the balance of the century.

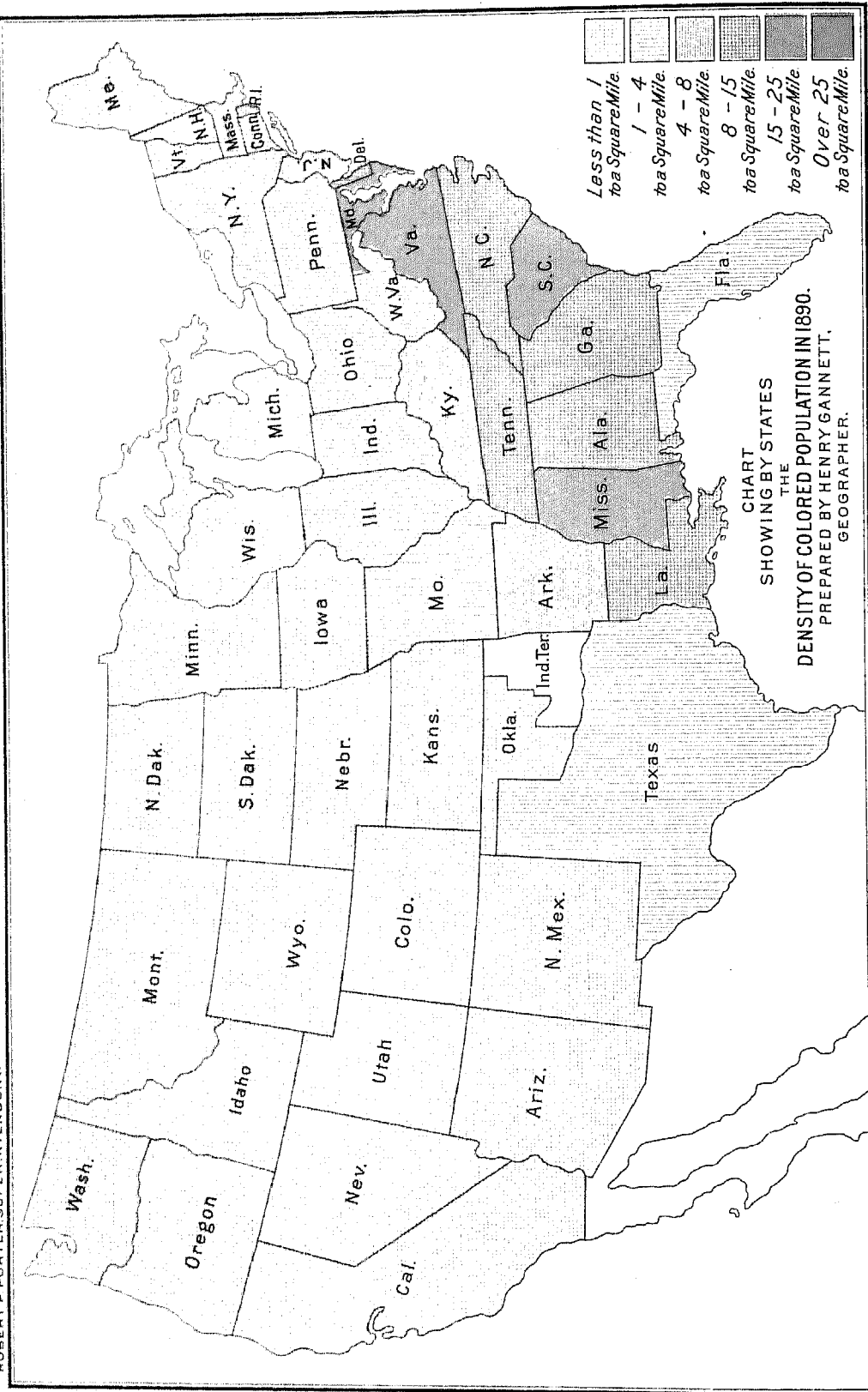
The states of the South Atlantic division south of Virginia and those of the Gulf, with Arkansas and Tennessee, show, with the exception of Florida and Texas, quite a different history. In all these states, with the two exceptions noted, the proportion of the colored element has increased continuously, or practically so, up to comparatively recent times, and the diminution in the proportion of the colored has commenced only in the past 10 or 20 years. Thus the proportion in North Carolina has increased with scarcely a break up to 1880, only the censuses of 1840 and 1890 showing a reduction. The proportion in South Carolina has similarly increased up to 1880, with exception of 1800 and 1860, and the last census shows but a trifling reduction. So in Georgia, although there has been some oscillation in past times, this element reached its maximum in 1880, and the falling off in 1890 is trifling. In Tennessee, again, the maximum was reached in 1880; in Alabama in 1870; while in Mississippi the proportion has, with two exceptions, 1850 and 1870, gone on increasing up to the present time, the census of 1890 showing a proportion of 57.58 per cent. In Louisiana a maximum was reached in 1830, after which the proportion fell off continuously until 1860. Then for two decades it increased, while during the past 10 years it again shows a reduction. In Arkansas the proportion has continuously increased, except 1870, the census of 1890 showing the greatest proportion of any census in that state.

Texas and Florida present conditions different from those of the other states in the extreme south, having received extensive immigration in recent years, and since that immigration is almost entirely white, it has reduced the proportion of the colored element.

There has occurred, therefore, a massing of the colored element in the far southern states, but the extent and importance of this movement have been grossly exaggerated. In the 30 years which have elapsed since 1860 the proportion of the colored has been increased by this movement in only 5 states, namely, South Carolina, where the proportion has increased from 58.59 to 59.85; Georgia, from 44.05 to 46.74; Mississippi, from 55.28 to 57.58; Louisiana, from 49.49 to 49.99, and Arkansas, from 25.55 to 27.40.

The story, however, is not complete until the last chapter has been told. In the past 10 years the proportion has increased in only 2 of these states, namely, Mississippi, where the change in the proportion is from 57.47 to 57.58, and Arkansas, from 26.25 to 27.40. In the other 3 of these states the proportion has diminished during the past decade.

It appears from a study of these figures that while this southward movement of the colored race may be still progressing, it is gradually being overcome and its effects neutralized by the greater rate of increase of the white race. It appears probable



# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

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that this southward movement will continue in the future as industries increase in the border states, and the foreign element of our population, following in the wake of these industries, gradually crowds the colored element out of these states.

The following table gives for each state and territory, arranged geographically, the whole number of white and colored (persons of African descent only) as returned under the census of 1890, together with the number of colored to each 100,000 white, as returned at the censuses of 1890, 1880, and 1870:

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF COLORED TO WHITE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	White. 1890	Colored. (a) 1890	NUMBER OF COLORED TO 100,000 WHITE.		
			1890	1880	1870
The United States .....	54,983,890	7,470,040	13,580	15,162	14,528
North Atlantic division .....	17,121,081	269,936	1,576	1,007	1,483
Maine .....	950,263	1,190	181	224	257
New Hampshire .....	375,840	614	163	108	133
Vermont .....	331,418	937	283	319	289
Massachusetts .....	2,215,373	22,144	1,000	1,060	906
Rhode Island .....	337,850	7,393	2,188	2,404	2,347
Connecticut .....	733,438	12,392	1,677	1,891	1,833
New York .....	5,923,952	70,092	1,183	1,298	1,203
New Jersey .....	1,896,581	47,638	3,411	3,558	3,592
Pennsylvania .....	5,148,257	107,596	2,090	2,038	1,889
South Atlantic division .....	5,592,149	3,202,690	58,344	63,196	60,978
Delaware .....	140,066	28,380	20,260	22,066	22,299
Maryland .....	826,493	215,657	26,033	29,010	28,906
District of Columbia .....	154,695	75,672	48,852	50,503	49,167
Virginia .....	1,020,122	635,438	62,290	71,705	72,019
West Virginia .....	790,677	32,690	4,478	4,369	4,240
North Carolina .....	1,055,382	591,018	53,158	61,281	57,725
South Carolina .....	462,008	688,934	149,117	154,510	143,549
Georgia .....	978,357	858,615	87,781	88,706	85,322
Florida .....	224,949	160,180	73,875	88,840	95,453
North Central division .....	21,911,927	431,112	1,967	2,274	2,150
Ohio .....	3,584,805	87,113	2,430	2,563	2,429
Indiana .....	2,140,736	45,215	2,106	2,023	1,483
Illinois .....	3,708,472	57,028	1,513	1,530	1,145
Michigan .....	2,072,884	15,223	734	935	1,015
Wisconsin .....	1,680,473	2,444	145	206	201
Minnesota .....	1,296,150	3,683	284	201	173
Iowa .....	1,901,086	10,685	562	589	485
Missouri .....	2,528,458	150,184	5,940	7,185	7,365
North Dakota .....	182,123	373	205	6301	6720
South Dakota .....	327,290	541	165	530	646
Nebraska .....	1,046,888	8,913	851	530	646
Kansas .....	1,376,553	49,710	3,611	4,527	4,939
South Central division .....	7,487,576	3,479,251	46,467	51,051	52,132
Kentucky .....	1,590,462	268,071	16,855	19,711	20,225
Tennessee .....	1,336,637	430,078	32,221	35,400	34,433
Alabama .....	833,718	978,489	81,381	90,625	91,201
Mississippi .....	544,851	742,550	136,287	135,047	116,011
Louisiana .....	558,395	559,192	100,143	106,309	100,592
Texas .....	1,745,035	488,171	27,960	32,858	44,887
Oklahoma .....	58,826	2,973	5,054		
Arkansas .....	818,752	300,117	37,755	35,614	33,738
Western division .....	2,870,257	27,081	944	735	701
Montana .....	127,271	1,400	1,171	978	1,000
Wyoming .....	50,275	922	1,555	1,533	2,097
Colorado .....	404,468	6,215	1,537	1,274	1,163
New Mexico .....	142,710	1,956	1,371	934	190
Arizona .....	55,580	1,357	2,442	441	271
Utah .....	295,899	588	286	163	137
Nevada .....	39,084	242	619	911	916
Idaho .....	82,018	201	245	183	565
Washington .....	340,513	1,602	470	484	933
Oregon .....	301,758	1,186	393	299	398
California .....	1,111,672	11,322	1,018	784	855

a Persons of African descent only.

b Dakota territory.

The colored exceeds the white in 1890 in 3 states only, namely, in South Carolina, or 149,117 colored to 100,000 white; in Mississippi, or 136,287 colored to 100,000 white, and in

Louisiana, or 100,143 colored to 100,000 white. These same states also showed an excess of colored in 1880 as follows: South Carolina, 154,519 colored to 100,000 white; Mississippi, 135,647 colored to 100,000 white, and Louisiana, 106,309 colored to 100,000 white.

In 5 states in 1890 the colored represents more than 50 per cent of the white, namely, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, and North Carolina. In these same states in 1880 the colored also represented more than 50 per cent of the white population. The colored population of the District of Columbia represented in 1880 more than 50 per cent of the white population, while in 1890 it represents but 48.85 per cent of the white population.

Besides the District of Columbia there are 4 states in 1890 where the colored population represents from 25 to 50 per cent of the white population, the same as in 1880, namely, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, and Maryland.

In 1890 and also in 1880 there are but 2 states where the colored population represents from 10 to 25 per cent of the white population, namely, Kentucky and Delaware.

Of the remaining states and territories in 1890, 10 have a colored population which represents from 2 to 10 per cent of the white population as compared with 8 states in 1880, while in 24 states and territories the colored element represents less than 2 per cent of the white population, both in 1890 and in 1880.

The following table shows the relative increase or decrease since 1880 of colored as compared with white, on the assumed basis of 100,000 white, together with the relative increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880:

## COLORED INCREASED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Arkansas.....	2,141	+1,876	Utah.....	128	+26
Arizona.....	2,001	+170	West Virginia.....	109	+129
Mississippi.....	640	+19,636	Oregon.....	94	-99
New Mexico.....	437	+744	Indiana.....	83	+540
Nebraska.....	321	-116	Minnesota.....	83	+28
Colorado.....	263	+111	Idaho.....	62	-382
California.....	234	-71	Pennsylvania.....	52	+149
Montana.....	193	-22	Wyoming.....	22	-564

## COLORED DECREASED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Florida.....	14,965	-6,613	Rhode Island.....	216	+57
Virginia.....	9,415	-314	Connecticut.....	214	+58
Alabama.....	9,244	-576	Michigan.....	201	-80
North Carolina.....	8,103	+3,536	New Jersey.....	147	+56
Louisiana.....	6,166	+5,717	Ohio.....	138	+134
South Carolina.....	5,402	+10,970	Dakota (a).....	122	-428
Texas.....	4,898	-12,029	New York.....	115	+95
Tennessee.....	3,179	+967	Wisconsin.....	61	+5
Maryland.....	2,917	+44	Massachusetts.....	60	+94
Kentucky.....	2,856	-514	Maine.....	43	-33
Delaware.....	1,740	-293	Vermont.....	36	+39
District of Columbia.....	1,651	+1,336	New Hampshire.....	35	+15
Missouri.....	1,245	-180	Iowa.....	27	+104
Georgia.....	985	+3,444	Illinois.....	17	+385
Kansas.....	916	-412	Washington.....	14	-449
Nevada.....	292	-5			

a North and South Dakota combined.



In the preceding table the results for North and South Dakota in 1890 have been combined for comparison with those for Dakota territory in 1880 and 1870.

For the United States as a whole in 1890 there has been a relative decrease of colored, or 1,576 to each 100,000 white, as compared with a relative increase from 1870 to 1880 of 634 to each 100,000 white. In the South Atlantic division there has been a relative decrease in 1890 of 4,852 colored to each 100,000 white, and in the South Central division of 4,584 colored to each 100,000 white.

The number of Chinese in the country has increased to only a trifling extent during the past 10 years, numbering in 1890 but 107,475, as against 105,465 in 1880. As in 1880, by far the greater proportion of these is found in the states and territories of the Western division, although a perceptible amount of distribution has taken place. In 1890 the number in the Western division was 96,844, while in 1880 it was 102,102. Of the total number of Chinese in the country in 1890, 72,472, or a little over two-thirds, were in California and 9,540 were in Oregon, while the remainder was scattered widely over the country.

Of Japanese, there were but 2,039 in the United States in 1890, more than half of which were in California.

Of North American Indians, 58,806 were enumerated as a part of the general population. In 1880, 66,407 were thus enumerated, showing a considerable reduction. This diminution in number, however, is utterly meaningless, since the question as to whether an Indian should or should not be enumerated in the constitutional population is one not easy of settlement. The test usually applied, that is, that he neither lives upon a reservation nor in tribal relations, fails in numerous ways. In the first place, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which were acquired the southwestern states and territories from Mexico, it was provided that all persons within these territories who were at the time citizens of Mexico should become citizens of the United States. All Indians not at war with the Mexican people were at that time regarded as citizens of that country, and, therefore, under that treaty the Pueblo, Moqui Pueblo, Jicarillo Apache, Ute, Mojave, and Navajo tribes, in short, nearly all the tribes of this country, became legal citizens. Indeed, the only exception which is known to exist were the Apaches of Arizona. Of course this interpretation is utterly at variance with the definition given above, since many of these tribes are in every sense Indians still on reservations and in tribal relations. Again, it is a very common practice for Indians to abandon reservations temporarily to seek employment among the whites, returning to the reservations at opportune times for obtaining food and clothing. In view of these difficulties it may be advisable hereafter to include in the general population all human beings within the limits of the country, whether Indians in tribal relations or otherwise.

## COMPENDIUM OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

The following table shows the numerical increase of the white and colored elements for each census since 1850:

## INCREASE OF WHITE AND COLORED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INCREASE OF WHITE.				INCREASE OF COLORED. (a)			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States...	11,580,920	9,813,593	6,060,840	7,369,469	889,247	1,700,784	438,179	803,022
North Atlantic division...	2,848,137	2,156,575	1,679,241	1,960,930	40,489	49,679	23,737	6,239
Maine.....	12,411	22,043	52,138	45,184	b261	b155	270	b29
New Hampshire.....	20,611	28,532	67,882	8,123	b71	105	86	b26
Vermont.....	200	1,605	15,244	907	b120	123	215	b9
Massachusetts.....	451,591	320,626	221,724	235,982	3,447	4,750	4,345	538
Rhode Island.....	67,920	57,720	41,570	26,774	905	1,508	1,028	282
Connecticut.....	122,669	83,220	76,045	88,405	755	1,879	1,041	934
New York.....	907,930	687,812	498,620	783,265	4,988	13,023	3,076	b64
New Jersey.....	304,564	216,610	228,708	181,190	8,785	8,195	5,322	1,290
Pennsylvania.....	951,241	740,407	607,350	591,090	22,001	20,241	8,345	3,323
South Atlantic division...	938,037	1,018,874	330,131	486,888	321,488	724,407	158,507	197,327
Delaware.....	19,906	17,939	11,632	19,420	1,944	3,648	1,167	1,264
Maryland.....	101,890	119,196	89,570	97,975	5,427	34,830	4,260	6,040
District of Columbia..	36,689	29,728	27,515	22,822	15,076	16,192	20,088	6,570
Virginia.....	139,204	168,709	c335,210	152,499	3,822	118,775	c36,066	22,046
West Virginia.....	137,546	168,504	424,633	.....	6,804	7,906	17,080	.....
North Carolina.....	188,140	188,772	48,528	76,014	29,741	139,627	30,128	45,511
South Carolina.....	70,903	101,438	61,533	16,737	84,602	188,518	3,494	18,370
Georgia.....	161,451	177,980	47,876	69,978	139,682	179,991	79,444	81,085
Florida.....	82,344	40,548	18,311	30,543	39,490	35,001	29,012	22,435
North Central division...	4,950,594	4,262,920	3,798,534	3,631,981	45,491	112,541	88,841	48,692
Ohio.....	466,885	515,974	299,138	347,753	7,213 <sup>a</sup>	16,687	26,540	11,394
Indiana.....	207,938	282,061	317,127	361,556	5,987	14,668	13,132	166
Illinois.....	737,321	520,055	806,805	858,257	10,660	17,606	21,134	2,192
Michigan.....	458,324	447,278	431,140	341,071	123	3,251	5,050	4,216
Wisconsin.....	370,855	258,267	277,658	468,937	b258	589	642	536
Minnesota.....	519,275	338,627	268,862	163,357	2,119	805	500	220
Iowa.....	286,486	426,393	514,428	481,898	1,169	3,754	4,603	796
Missouri.....	565,632	419,080	530,657	471,485	4,834	27,279	b432	28,463
North Dakota... }	d376,266	e120,260	e10,311	e2,576	d513	e307	e94	.....
South Dakota... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	597,124	327,647	93,421	28,696	6,528	1,596	707	82
Kansas.....	424,398	605,778	239,987	106,300	6,603	25,999	16,481	627
South Central division...	1,586,261	1,673,344	499,105	916,671	496,550	808,595	165,103	547,586
Kentucky.....	213,283	278,487	179,208	158,071	b3,380	40,241	b13,957	15,175
Tennessee.....	197,806	202,712	109,397	69,886	27,527	80,820	39,312	37,138
Alabama.....	171,533	140,801	b4,887	99,757	78,380	124,593	37,740	92,061
Mississippi.....	65,453	96,502	28,997	58,181	92,268	206,090	6,797	120,506
Louisiana.....	163,441	92,880	4,609	101,965	75,538	119,445	13,837	88,102
Texas.....	548,398	632,537	143,809	266,857	94,787	139,909	70,554	124,363
Oklahoma.....	58,826	.....	.....	.....	2,973	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	227,221	229,416	37,972	161,954	98,451	88,497	10,910	63,551
Western division.....	1,257,981	701,880	359,829	372,990	15,229	5,472	1,901	3,238
Montana.....	91,886	17,079	18,306	.....	1,144	163	183	.....
Wyoming.....	39,838	10,711	8,726	.....	624	115	183	.....
Colorado.....	213,342	151,905	4,090	34,231	3,780	1,979	410	46
New Mexico.....	33,668	18,328	7,469	21,399	941	843	87	63
Arizona.....	20,420	25,379	9,581	.....	1,202	129	26	.....
Utah.....	63,476	50,379	45,919	28,795	356	114	59	9
Nevada.....	b14,472	14,597	52,147	6,812	b246	131	312	45
Idaho.....	53,005	18,395	10,618	.....	148	67	60	.....
Washington.....	273,314	45,004	11,057	11,138	1,277	118	177	30
Oregon.....	138,083	79,146	84,769	39,073	699	141	218	b79
California.....	344,491	267,757	176,247	231,542	5,304	1,746	186	3,124

a Persons of African descent only.

b Decrease.

c Decrease: due to loss of territory. West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

d North and South Dakota combined.

e Dakota territory.

# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

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The following table shows the percentage of increase of the white and colored elements for each census since 1850:

## PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF WHITE AND COLORED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1850-1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF WHITE.				PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF COLORED. (a)			
	1850 to 1860	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1850 to 1860	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States ..	26.68	29.22	24.76	37.69	13.51	34.85	9.86	22.07
North Atlantic division...	19.95	17.80	16.09	23.13	17.65	27.64	15.22	4.17
Maine .....	1.92	3.53	59.34	7.76	517.99	59.65	21.02	52.14
New Hampshire .....	8.55	8.98	62.42	2.56	510.36	18.10	17.41	55.00
Vermont .....	0.06	0.49	4.85	0.31	511.35	14.39	30.32	61.25
Massachusetts .....	25.06	22.22	18.15	23.95	18.44	34.06	45.25	5.94
Rhode Island .....	25.16	27.20	24.36	18.61	13.95	30.28	26.01	7.68
Connecticut .....	20.08	15.77	16.84	24.35	6.54	19.44	12.07	12.14
New York .....	18.10	15.84	13.01	25.69	7.66	25.01	6.28	50.13
New Jersey .....	27.89	24.74	35.37	38.92	22.61	26.73	21.01	5.36
Pennsylvania .....	22.66	21.42	21.32	26.18	25.79	31.00	14.65	6.20
South Atlantic division...	20.16	28.03	9.99	17.28	10.93	32.68	7.70	10.60
Delaware .....	16.57	17.55	12.84	27.29	7.35	16.00	5.49	6.21
Maryland .....	14.05	19.69	17.36	23.44	2.58	19.86	2.49	3.66
District of Columbia...	31.09	33.68	45.28	60.15	26.81	37.31	203.19	4.15
Virginia .....	15.81	23.70	62.01	17.04	0.61	23.16	66.57	4.18
West Virginia .....	23.21	30.74	.....	.....	26.28	43.07	.....	.....
North Carolina .....	21.69	27.82	7.70	13.91	5.60	35.65	8.33	14.40
South Carolina .....	18.13	35.02	59.56	6.10	14.00	45.34	0.85	4.66
Georgia .....	19.76	27.86	8.01	13.42	18.44	39.02	17.06	21.08
Florida .....	57.74	48.46	23.55	64.71	31.17	38.17	40.29	55.75
North Central division....	29.19	33.57	42.68	68.94	11.80	41.21	48.22	35.86
Ohio .....	14.97	19.83	12.99	17.79	9.03	26.40	72.37	45.07
Indiana .....	10.73	17.09	23.69	37.00	15.26	59.72	114.91	1.47
Illinois .....	24.32	20.71	47.34	101.44	22.99	61.21	277.06	40.32
Michigan .....	28.39	38.32	58.57	86.33	0.81	27.44	74.28	163.22
Wisconsin .....	28.32	24.57	35.89	153.87	59.55	27.88	80.44	84.41
Minnesota .....	66.84	77.27	158.72	2,705.48	135.49	106.06	193.05	564.10
Iowa .....	17.74	35.89	76.35	251.14	12.28	65.15	439.01	221.02
Missouri .....	25.00	26.18	59.74	79.64	3.33	29.10	60.36	31.61
North Dakota.. }	222.59	633.19	640.27	.....	1127.93	626.60	.....	.....
South Dakota.. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	132.76	268.31	325.55	.....	273.71	262.28	862.20	.....
Kansas .....	44.57	174.89	225.57	.....	15.32	151.97	2,628.55	.....
South Central division ....	26.88	39.58	13.38	32.60	15.49	36.69	8.10	36.72
Kentucky .....	15.49	25.35	19.49	29.76	51.25	22.16	55.91	6.87
Tennessee .....	17.37	21.65	13.23	9.23	6.83	25.07	13.89	15.10
Alabama .....	25.90	27.01	60.93	23.39	13.06	26.20	8.62	26.85
Mississippi .....	13.65	25.20	8.19	19.67	14.19	46.40	1.55	40.73
Louisiana .....	22.74	25.66	1.29	39.91	15.62	32.89	3.95	33.59
Texas .....	45.83	112.01	34.17	173.25	24.10	55.20	38.57	212.38
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	38.41	63.35	11.71	99.86	46.73	72.44	9.81	133.21
Western division.....	78.03	77.10	65.36	210.04	128.49	85.77	42.44	260.92
Montana .....	259.68	93.39	.....	.....	330.64	89.07	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	204.96	122.75	.....	.....	209.40	62.84	.....	.....
Colorado .....	111.02	387.31	14.58	.....	155.24	433.99	891.30	.....
New Mexico .....	31.27	29.28	9.01	34.78	92.71	490.12	102.35	286.36
Arizona .....	58.08	266.98	.....	.....	775.48	496.15	.....	.....
Utah .....	44.57	65.52	114.44	254.15	153.45	96.61	100.00	18.00
Nevada .....	627.02	37.47	471.92	.....	650.41	36.69	693.33	.....
Idaho .....	182.69	173.24	.....	.....	279.25	511.67	.....	.....
Washington .....	406.72	292.77	99.27	.....	392.92	57.00	590.00	.....
Oregon .....	85.04	87.60	66.66	298.56	143.53	49.75	170.31	638.16
California .....	44.90	53.61	54.54	252.68	88.14	40.87	4.55	324.74

a Persons of African descent only.

b Decrease.

c Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

d North and South Dakota combined.

e Dakota territory.

These tables simply confirm what is brought out in rather more condensed form by the preceding tables, showing the proportion in which the population is made up of white and colored. Throughout these tables is distinctly traceable a greater rate of increase of the whites than the blacks in the south generally, and accompanying this a slight southward movement of the race. But more apparent than either of these features is the rapid westward migration of this race, which has nearly kept pace in this regard with the whites. While the rate of increase of the blacks in the South Atlantic states has been from the first comparatively slight, the rate of increase in the South Central division has been very rapid, and indeed that rapid rate has only recently been checked.

### PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE.

The significance of the term "school age" varies in the different states and territories, and there is no school age in the national statutes. The term has found a place in national census reports, but it is perplexing since its limitations are not always clear.

In addition to the general variation already indicated, certain states take account of those between 2 or 3 sets of age limits, using each for a different purpose.

Oklahoma organized public schools after the close of the census year.

In Vermont the former maximum of 20 years has been restored since 1890, although at the time the census was taken the age limitations were 5 to 18, under a then recent law by which the maximum was reduced to 18.

The following statement presents the variations of age limits for the school census as required by the various state laws in 1890. In each case the year last named is not inclusive.

Alabama.....	7—21	Maine.....	4—21	Ohio.....	6—21
Arizona.....	6—18	Maryland.....	5—20	Oklahoma.....	6—21
Arkansas.....	6—21	Massachusetts.....	5—15	Oregon.....	4—20
California.....	5—17	Michigan.....	5—20	Pennsylvania.....	6—21
Colorado.....	6—21	Minnesota.....	5—21	Rhode Island.....	5—15
Connecticut.....	4—16	Mississippi.....	5—21	South Carolina.....	6—16
Delaware.....	6—21	Missouri.....	6—20	South Dakota.....	7—20
District of Columbia.....	6—17	Montana.....	4—21	Tennessee.....	6—21
Florida.....	4—21	Nebraska.....	5—21	Texas.....	8—16
Georgia.....	6—18	Nevada.....	6—18	Utah.....	6—18
Idaho.....	5—21	New Hampshire.....	5—15	Vermont.....	5—18
Illinois.....	6—21	New Jersey.....	5—18	Virginia.....	5—21
Indiana.....	6—21	New Mexico.....	5—20	Washington.....	5—21
Iowa.....	5—21	New York.....	5—21	West Virginia.....	6—21
Kansas.....	5—21	North Carolina.....	6—21	Wisconsin.....	4—20
Kentucky.....	6—20	North Dakota.....	7—20	Wyoming.....	6—21
Louisiana.....	6—18				

In the published reports of previous censuses, statements concerning persons commonly considered as being of school age, that is, of the ages when children are found attending school, have been limited to 5 to 17 years, both inclusive. Under the present census, however, results are given covering persons from 5 to 17 years, from 18 to 20 years, and from 5 to 20 years as a total, both years in each case being inclusive, classified by color, sex, and general nativity.

The whole number of persons from 5 to 17 years of age in the United States, under the census of 1890, is 18,543,201 as against 15,065,767 returned in 1880, showing an increase during the decade of 3,477,434, or 23.08 per cent. The whole number of persons from 18 to 20 years of age in the United States in 1890 is 3,904,191 as against 3,254,063 in 1880, the increase during the decade being 650,128, or 19.98 per cent. Taking the period from 5 to 20 years of age as a whole, there were returned in 1890 for the entire

United States 22,447,392 persons as against 18,319,830 persons in 1880, the general increase during the decade for the period of years considered being, therefore, 4,127,562, or 22.53 per cent. The increase in aggregate population for the United States as a whole during the same decade was 24.86 per cent.

The native born persons of the ages from 5 to 17 years number 17,621,692, or 95.03 per cent of the whole number between those ages, while the foreign born number 921,509, or 4.97 per cent. Of the whole number from 18 to 20 years of age, 3,481,661, or 89.18 per cent, are native born and 422,530, or 10.82 per cent, are foreign born. Of the 18,543,201 persons from 5 to 17 years of age, 10,546,885, or 56.88 per cent, are native white of native parents, 4,400,105, or 23.73 per cent, are native white of foreign parents, 917,475, or 4.95 per cent, are foreign white, and 2,678,736, or 14.44 per cent, are colored. In the same way, of the 3,904,191 persons from 18 to 20 years of age, 2,057,665, or 52.70 per cent, are native white of native parents, 913,365, or 23.40 per cent, are native white of foreign parents, 415,070, or 10.63 per cent, are foreign white, and 518,091, or 13.27 per cent, are colored.

#### POTENTIAL MILITIA.

The potential militia includes all males from 18 to 44 years of age, both inclusive. This class in 1890 numbered 13,230,168. In 1880 it numbered 10,231,239, showing an increase of 29.31 per cent, which is much larger than that of the total population. This is due to the excessive immigration of the preceding decade, as is shown by the fact that the increase in the native born militia from 1880 to 1890 is approximately equal to the increase among the native born of the total population, viz., 22.76 per cent, while the increase of the foreign born militia is about 40 per cent.

The native born militia numbers 10,424,086, or 78.79 per cent of the whole number, and the foreign born numbers 2,806,082, or 21.21 per cent. This may be contrasted with similar elements of the total population, of which 85.23 per cent were native born and 14.77 per cent were foreign born.

Of the total potential militia, 68.68 per cent, or more than two-thirds, were native white, while of the total population, 73.24 per cent were native white; 10.78 per cent of the militia were colored, while of the total population, 12.20 per cent were colored.

Of the total militia a little more than one-half, namely, 51.20 per cent, were whites of native extraction, that is, were native whites of native parentage, while 48.80 per cent were either foreign born, native born of foreign parentage, or were colored.

The following table shows the proportion of the potential militia which was contained in each of the 5 divisions of the country contrasted with similar proportions of the total population:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Militia.	Population.
North Atlantic .....	28.71	27.79
South Atlantic .....	12.23	14.15
North Central .....	36.55	35.71
South Central.....	15.58	17.52
Western .....	6.93	4.83

It will be seen from this that in the northern and western states the proportion of the potential militia is greater than that of the population, showing a preponderance of the mature male element, while in the southern states the proportion of militia is less than that of the population, showing the reverse.

## COMPENDIUM OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

## POTENTIAL VOTERS.

The number of potential voters, that is, males 21 years of age and upward, in 1890 was 16,940,311; in 1880 the number was 12,830,349. The increase during the 10 years intervening was at the rate of 32.03 per cent, which was far in excess of that of population, and was due undoubtedly, as in the case of the militia, to the excessive immigration of the decade, which consisted in large proportion of adult males. The potential voters in 1890 formed 27.05 per cent of the population. In 1880 the same class constituted 25.58 per cent, showing a notable increase in the proportion.

Of the potential voting strength of the nation, 12,591,852, or 74.33 per cent, were native born, and 4,348,459, or 25.67 per cent, were foreign born. The corresponding figures regarding the total population are 85.23 per cent native born and 14.77 per cent foreign born. This brings out forcibly the great disproportion which the voting strength of the foreign element bears to the total of that element.

Of the total number, 10,957,496, or 64.68 per cent, were native whites, and 1,740,455, or only 10.28 per cent, were colored. The native whites of native parents, or, as nearly as may be, the whites of native extraction, constitute but 51.99 per cent of the voting strength of the nation, nearly one-half of the possible voters being either foreign born, native born of foreign parents, or colored. Like the corresponding element of the total population, the strength of the native element is in the south, while in the northwest it is in many states outnumbered, and in a few states greatly outnumbered, by the element of foreign extraction. Thus in North Dakota the white voters of native extraction form but 21.13 per cent of the total possible voters; in Minnesota the corresponding proportion is 23.05 per cent; in Wisconsin 22.26 per cent. In each of these cases more than three-fourths of the voting strength of the state is of foreign extraction. The following table shows the proportion of the potential voting strength contained in each division of the United States contrasted with the corresponding proportion of the total population:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Voters.	Population.
North Atlantic .....	29.84	27.79
South Atlantic .....	11.90	14.15
North Central .....	36.02	35.71
South Central .....	14.83	17.52
Western.....	6.81	4.83

As in the case of the potential militia, it is seen that in the northern and western groups of states the potential voting strength is disproportionately large as compared with the total population, while the reverse is the case in the southern groups.

## DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

The total number of occupied dwellings in the United States in June, 1890, according to the returns made under the Eleventh Census, was 11,483,318. In 1880 a total of 8,955,812 dwellings was returned, showing an increase of 2,527,506, or 28.22 per cent, during the decade. A dwelling, for census purposes, means any building or place of abode in which any person was living at the time the census was taken, whether a room above a warehouse or factory, a loft above a stable, a wigwam on the outskirts of a settlement, a hotel, a boarding or lodging house, a large tenement house, or a dwelling house as ordinarily considered.

In 1860 and 1870 the total number of dwellings reported included both occupied and unoccupied dwellings, so that no analysis can be made except for 1880 and 1890.

The general increase in the number of dwellings for the United States as a whole from 1880 to 1890 is, as already stated, 28.22 per cent. There has been an increase in

the Western division of 73.49 per cent and in the North Central division of 35.14 per cent. The number and per cent of increase since 1880 for each geographical division is as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	INCREASE IN DWELLINGS. 1880 TO 1890.	
	Number.	Per cent.
The United States .....	2,527,506	28.22
North Atlantic .....	532,163	21.90
South Atlantic.....	242,879	17.56
North Central .....	1,114,752	35.14
South Central.....	383,615	23.63
Western.....	254,097	73.49

The average number of persons to a dwelling in 1890, for the United States, was 5.45 as against 5.60 in 1880 and 5.94 for the white and free colored population in 1850. For the North Atlantic division there were, on the average, 5.87 persons to a dwelling in 1890, 5.97 in 1880, and 6.21 in 1850; for the South Atlantic division, 5.45 in 1890, 5.49 in 1880, and 5.71 in 1850; for the North Central division, 5.22 in 1890, 5.47 in 1880, and 5.83 in 1850; for the South Central division, 5.47 in 1890, 5.49 in 1880, and 5.81 in 1850; for the Western division, 5.05 in 1890, 5.11 in 1880, and 4.27 in 1850. For each of the 3 censuses named, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York are reported as having, on the average, the largest number of persons to a dwelling, being in each case more than 6 persons. In 1880 Maryland and the District of Columbia are also credited with an average of more than 6 persons.

The word family, for the purposes of the census, includes not only the normal family, as generally understood, but also all persons living alone, and all larger aggregations of people having only the tie of a common roof and table, as the inmates of hotels, hospitals, prisons, asylums, etc. Considered as regards great bodies of population, however, the presence of these large "census" families does not probably have any very appreciable effect on the average size of the normal family. A very good illustration of this point is afforded by the state census of Massachusetts in 1885 (*a*), where, after eliminating all aggregations of people which could not properly be considered as constituting a normal family, it was found that the average size of family for the state as a whole was reduced from 4.58 to 4.45, or a difference of but 0.13. For small bodies of population, as counties, cities, and towns, in which these large aggregations of people are located, the average size of family will of course be affected according to the number and size of such institutions.

According to the returns of the Eleventh Census the total number of families, as just defined, living in the United States in June, 1890, was 12,690,152, with an aggregate population of 62,622,250, or 4.93 persons, on the average, to each family. In 1880 there were returned 9,945,916 families, the average size of family at that census being 5.04 for the entire country, with a population of 50,155,783.

*a* Census of Massachusetts, 1885; Population and Social Statistics, Part 1, pp. 49, 50.

The increase in families by number and per cent during each decade since 1850 is shown for the United States and for each geographical division, as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	INCREASE IN FAMILIES.							
	1880 to 1890		1870 to 1880		1860 to 1870		1850 to 1860	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
The United States .....	2,744,236	27.59	2,366,553	31.22	2,368,429	45.45	1,612,694	44.82
North Atlantic.....	788,501	22.77	520,247	21.07	449,179	21.93	465,337	29.40
South Atlantic.....	224,406	15.33	330,740	29.20	480,225	73.67	114,539	21.30
North Central.....	1,203,588	35.69	908,706	36.64	797,121	47.36	748,317	80.04
South Central.....	373,570	22.01	455,139	36.63	558,387	81.63	184,257	36.87
Western .....	248,171	66.67	145,721	64.33	83,517	58.40	100,244	234.41

As shown by the above table there has been an increase in the United States since 1880 of 2,744,236 families, or 27.59 per cent. The numerical increase from 1870 to 1880 was only slightly less than in the decade from 1860 to 1870, while the per cent of increase was about a third less, or 31.22 per cent from 1870 to 1880 as against 45.45 per cent from 1860 to 1870. The numerical increase from 1850 to 1860 was 1,612,694, and the per cent of increase 44.82, very nearly the same per cent as for 1860 to 1870.

The excess of families over dwellings in 1890, 1880, and 1850 as indicated, both as regards number and per cent, in the following summary by geographical divisions:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	1890		1880		1850	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
The United States .....	1,206,834	10.51	990,104	11.06	235,903	7.02
North Atlantic .....	749,897	25.31	593,559	24.42	192,973	13.88
South Atlantic.....	61,395	3.77	79,808	5.77	9,261	1.75
North Central .....	311,119	7.26	216,283	6.82	23,308	2.56
South Central.....	63,841	3.18	73,886	4.55	9,487	1.94
Western .....	20,582	3.43	26,598	7.67	874	2.09

In 1890 there were in the United States 1,206,834, or 10.51 per cent, more families than dwellings, while in 1880 there was an excess of 990,104, or 11.06 per cent, and in 1850 an excess of 235,903, or 7.02 per cent. In 1880 and 1890 three-fifths and in 1850 four-fifths of this excess were comprised in the North Atlantic division. The percentages of excess for this division are also very much greater than those reported for any other division, being 25.31 in 1890, 24.42 in 1880, and 13.88 in 1850. Analyzing the results for each state comprising this division we find that this excess is largely concentrated in the states of New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, where the crowded conditions of life in cities and factory towns largely prevail. The results in detail for each state follow:

STATES.	1890		1880		1850	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
North Atlantic division.....	749,897	25.31	593,559	24.42	192,973	13.88
Maine .....	15,100	11.16	16,884	13.51	7,531	7.86
New Hampshire.....	10,683	13.93	11,905	17.41	4,948	8.63
Vermont.....	6,052	8.67	6,323	9.47	2,152	3.81
Massachusetts.....	124,510	35.05	98,522	35.04	39,840	26.07
Rhode Island .....	22,760	43.56	18,871	45.00	5,837	26.08
Connecticut.....	35,111	26.85	28,427	26.21	9,435	14.74
New York.....	412,422	46.05	306,393	39.66	92,933	19.61
New Jersey.....	60,997	24.66	41,906	22.01	8,016	9.89
Pennsylvania.....	62,262	6.23	64,328	8.29	22,281	5.77



The average number of persons to a family for the United States as a whole has steadily decreased since 1850. At that census there were, on the average, 5.55 persons to a family; in 1860 there were 5.28 persons; in 1870, 5.09 persons; in 1880, 5.04 persons, and in 1890, 4.93 persons. The decrease in the North Atlantic division has been particularly marked, the average size of family in 1890 being 4.69 as against an average in 1850 of 5.45. The greatest decrease in this division is found in Maine, the average in 1850 of 5.64 persons having been reduced to 4.40 persons in 1890. In the North Central division there has also been a considerable decrease, or from 5.69 in 1850 to 4.86 in 1890. In Ohio there has been a decrease since 1850 of 1 person, and in Indiana of 1.07 persons to a family. In Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas there has been, on the other hand, an increase in the average size of family since 1860, the first census in which they appear.

This is also largely true of the states and territories comprising the Western division, the general average for the division being 4.88 persons in 1890 as against 4.18 persons in 1850. In the newly settled territories the average size of family is small at first, but increases steadily as settlement goes on. When the population becomes more or less urban in character the maximum is reached, and a constantly receding average is likely to be shown at each census thereafter. This is now the case with all the older states of our country, except in the more southern states, where the colored element largely predominates. In these states, although there has been a decrease in 1890 as compared with 1850, there has been a general increase since 1870. For instance, in the South Atlantic division the average size of family in Virginia has increased from 5.29 in 1870 to 5.44 in 1890; in North Carolina from 5.20 to 5.27; in South Carolina from 4.67 to 5.16; in Georgia from 4.98 to 5.22, and in Florida from 4.77 to 4.89, although there has been a slight decrease in the latter state since 1880. In the South Central division the same increases are shown, as in Alabama from 4.92 in 1870 to 5.27 in 1890; in Mississippi from 4.96 to 5.35, and in Louisiana from 4.60 to 5.22. In Texas and Arkansas increases are also noticed, due partly, no doubt, to the greatly accelerated increase in population since 1870. The small average size of family for Oklahoma, just opened for settlement, is noted.

The tendency to decrease in the average size of family in thickly settled communities is brought out very forcibly in the table on the following page, which gives for 124 cities having 25,000 inhabitants and upward in 1890 the total number of dwellings and families, the average number of persons to a dwelling and to a family, and for 95 of these cities comparisons as to average number with similar results for 1880. The figures for 1880 are taken from a table in the printed report of that census, giving for 100 principal cities statistics as to dwellings and families. 5 of the cities named in this table are not included among the cities having in 1890 a population of 25,000 or more.

TOTAL DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING AND TO A FAMILY,  
FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	TOTAL DWELLINGS.	TOTAL FAMILIES.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.		PERSONS TO A FAMILY.	
	1890	1890	1890	1880	1890	1880
New York, N. Y.	81,828	312,766	18.52	16.37	4.84	4.90
Chicago, Ill.	127,871	220,320	8.60	8.24	4.99	5.10
Philadelphia, Pa.	187,052	205,135	5.00	5.79	5.10	5.13
Brooklyn, N. Y.	82,282	170,970	9.80	9.11	4.72	4.92
St. Louis, Mo.	60,937	91,756	7.41	8.15	4.92	5.38
Boston, Mass.	52,660	89,716	8.52	8.26	5.00	4.99
Baltimore, Md.	72,112	86,051	0.02	6.54	5.01	5.08
San Francisco, Cal.	47,183	52,585	0.34	6.86	5.09	5.38
Cincinnati, Ohio	53,487	63,530	8.87	9.11	4.67	4.00
Cleveland, Ohio.	43,835	53,052	5.96	5.80	4.93	4.99
Buffalo, N. Y.	37,290	51,461	6.86	6.55	4.97	5.01
New Orleans, La.	43,000	48,582	5.03	5.95	4.98	4.77
Pittsburg, Pa.	37,725	45,584	0.33	6.44	5.23	5.24
Washington, D. C.	38,798	43,967	5.94	6.19	5.24	5.09
Detroit, Mich.	30,992	42,209	5.57	5.68	4.88	5.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,888	41,510	6.22	6.17	4.92	5.02
Newark, N. J.	23,296	38,906	7.81	7.26	4.67	4.81
Minneapolis, Minn.	25,281	32,501	6.52	6.70	5.01	5.46
Jersey city, N. J.	18,502	34,434	8.78	8.59	4.73	5.04
Louisville, Ky.	24,999	32,970	6.45	6.55	4.80	5.08
Omaha, Neb.	20,194	22,485	6.90	5.97	6.25	5.44
Rochester, N. Y.	23,954	27,812	5.59	5.65	4.90	4.95
St. Paul, Minn.	20,970	25,832	6.35	6.54	5.15	5.74
Kansas city, Mo.	23,140	26,734	5.74	6.48	4.96	5.97
Providence, R. I.	17,630	29,242	7.49	7.41	4.52	4.52
Denver, Colo.	18,010	19,730	5.93	6.75	5.41	5.99
Indianapolis, Ind.	21,138	23,063	4.99	5.47	4.57	4.80
Allegheny, Pa.	16,543	20,805	6.36	6.59	5.06	5.34
Albany, N. Y.	13,153	20,433	7.22	6.85	4.65	4.96
Columbus, Ohio.	16,179	18,050	5.45	6.06	4.88	5.50
Syracuse, N. Y.	15,641	19,277	5.64	5.87	4.57	4.69
Worcester, Mass.	9,785	17,800	8.65	8.79	4.76	4.89
Toledo, Ohio.	15,842	17,113	5.14	5.16	4.76	4.92
Richmond, Va.	12,538	15,678	6.49	6.07	5.19	5.22
New Haven, Conn.	11,194	17,981	7.26	6.31	4.68	4.61
Paterson, N. J.	9,870	16,815	7.94	7.60	4.66	4.78
Lowell, Mass.	10,794	14,892	7.20	7.21	5.22	5.20
Nashville, Tenn.	13,746	15,487	5.54	6.13	4.92	5.09
Scranton, Pa.	12,263	14,839	6.18	6.25	5.07	5.14
Fall River, Mass.	6,644	14,383	11.20	8.75	5.17	5.04
Cambridge, Mass.	10,305	14,150	6.80	6.38	4.95	4.86
Atlanta, Ga.	11,447	13,353	5.72	5.76	4.91	4.80
Memphis, Tenn.	11,567	13,354	5.58	4.68	4.83	4.23
Wilmington, Del.	11,878	12,473	5.17	5.56	4.93	5.15
Dayton, Ohio.	12,866	13,217	4.95	5.53	4.63	4.77
Troy, N. Y.	7,805	12,895	7.81	8.16	4.73	4.94
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,411	13,393	5.28	5.57	4.50	4.70
Reading, Pa.	11,693	12,326	5.02	5.24	4.70	4.88
Camden, N. J.	12,862	12,667	4.72	5.05	4.60	4.75
Trenton, N. J.	11,428	11,901	5.03	5.85	4.83	5.47
Lynn, Mass.	8,532	12,205	6.53	6.06	4.57	4.66
Lincoln, Neb.	8,848	9,256	6.23		5.96	
Charleston, S. C.	8,164	11,196	6.78	7.63	4.91	4.38
Hartford, Conn.	6,653	11,596	8.12	7.32	4.59	4.60
St. Joseph, Mo.	9,460	9,002	5.53	6.17	5.28	5.76
Evansville, Ind.	9,091	9,743	5.58	5.53	5.21	5.05
Los Angeles, Cal.	10,368	11,056	4.86		4.50	
Des Moines, Iowa.	9,923	10,488	5.05	5.37	4.78	5.14
Bridgeport, Conn.	9,677	10,511	6.37	7.40	4.65	4.64
Oakland, Cal.	9,387	10,006	5.19	5.89	4.84	4.92
Portland, Ore.	6,239	6,798	7.43		6.82	
Saginaw, Mich.	8,690	9,392	5.15		4.93	
Salt Lake, Utah.	6,969	7,657	6.43	5.53	5.86	4.94
Lawrence, Mass.	5,811	9,062	7.68	8.50	4.93	5.23
Springfield, Mass.	6,881	9,916	6.42	6.62	4.46	4.52
Manchester, N. H.	5,809	8,556	8.31	9.09	5.16	5.15
Utica, N. Y.	7,370	9,492	5.97	5.83	4.64	4.85
Hoboken, N. J.	3,411	9,413	12.80	11.50	4.64	4.62
Savannah, Ga.	5,608	9,039	5.39	5.51	4.78	4.50
Seattle, Wash.	7,387	7,958	5.80		5.38	
Peoria, Ill.	8,010	8,506	5.12	5.34	4.79	4.98
New Bedford, Mass.	6,067	9,023	6.71	5.33	4.51	4.37
Erie, Pa.	7,168	8,027	5.67	5.66	5.06	5.24
Somerville, Mass.	6,542	8,949	6.14	6.67	4.49	4.69
Harrisburg, Pa.	8,164	8,530	4.82	5.16	4.73	4.78

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

CXV

TOTAL DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING AND TO A FAMILY,  
FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES—Continued.

CITIES.	TOTAL DWELLINGS.	TOTAL FAMILIES.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.		PERSONS TO A FAMILY.	
	1890	1890	1890	1880	1890	1880
Kansas city, Kan.....	7,708	8,175	4.97	.....	4.69	.....
Dallas, Tex.....	6,804	7,207	5.59	.....	5.28	.....
Sioux city, Iowa.....	5,718	6,632	6.01	.....	6.27	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.....	5,820	7,683	6.49	6.55	4.92	5.29
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	6,952	7,337	5.43	5.61	5.14	5.28
San Antonio, Tex.....	6,686	7,261	5.63	5.66	5.23	5.32
Covington, Ky.....	6,133	7,801	6.09	6.20	4.79	4.89
Portland, Me.....	5,804	8,230	6.28	6.56	4.43	4.63
Tacoma, Wash.....	5,631	6,417	6.39	.....	5.61	.....
Holyoke, Mass.....	3,140	6,725	11.55	10.52	5.30	5.65
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	6,582	7,293	5.38	5.52	4.85	4.93
Binghamton, N. Y.....	5,595	7,759	6.26	.....	4.51	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	5,857	7,375	5.95	6.70	4.75	4.81
Wheeling, W. Va.....	5,511	7,190	5.84	5.99	4.86	4.93
Augusta, Ga.....	6,720	7,537	4.96	5.56	4.42	4.38
Youngstown, Ohio.....	6,074	6,572	5.47	.....	5.65	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	4,052	4,841	8.17	.....	6.84	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	3,746	6,986	8.55	.....	5.36	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	6,530	6,729	4.90	5.02	4.76	4.70
Springfield, Ohio.....	6,663	7,108	4.79	5.48	4.49	4.78
Quincy, Ill.....	5,893	6,673	5.34	5.78	4.72	4.93
Mobile, Ala.....	6,047	6,480	5.14	5.52	4.80	4.75
Topeka, Kan.....	6,070	7,018	4.65	.....	4.42	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	5,817	6,770	5.31	5.39	4.56	4.64
Salem, Mass.....	4,530	7,010	6.89	6.50	4.39	4.47
Long Island city, N. Y.....	3,986	6,259	7.65	.....	4.87	.....
Altoona, Pa.....	5,867	5,998	5.17	.....	5.06	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	5,515	6,180	5.50	5.74	4.90	5.20
Terre Haute, Ind.....	6,173	6,568	4.90	5.68	4.58	5.13
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	5,487	6,135	5.30	.....	4.74	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	5,653	5,853	5.14	5.27	4.97	4.76
Waterbury, Conn.....	3,444	5,824	8.22	.....	4.92	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	4,477	6,210	6.23	5.85	4.49	4.51
Bay city, Mich.....	5,253	5,525	5.30	6.38	5.04	5.55
Pawtucket, R. I.....	3,834	5,852	7.21	.....	4.72	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	5,488	6,064	5.02	.....	4.55	.....
Houston, Tex.....	5,059	5,214	5.45	.....	5.29	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	4,142	5,940	6.62	.....	4.61	.....
Brookton, Mass.....	4,208	6,210	6.49	.....	4.40	.....
Williamsport, Pa.....	5,536	5,758	4.90	.....	4.71	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	5,328	5,836	5.04	5.03	4.60	4.80
Sacramento, Cal.....	4,826	5,079	5.47	5.07	5.20	5.51
Canton, Ohio.....	5,043	5,440	5.19	.....	4.81	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	4,782	5,243	5.47	.....	4.99	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	4,980	5,496	5.20	.....	4.71	.....
Auburn, N. Y.....	4,943	5,518	5.23	5.65	4.69	4.96
Taunton, Mass.....	4,036	5,470	6.31	6.51	4.65	4.77
Allentown, Pa.....	5,070	5,391	4.98	.....	4.68	.....
Lacrosse, Wis.....	4,603	5,082	5.45	.....	4.94	.....

With but few exceptions, these cities show a decrease in the average size of family since 1880, the exceptions being mainly in the south and west, as already noted regarding these two sections generally. In New York city the average size of family has decreased from 4.96 in 1880 to 4.84 in 1890, while the average persons to a dwelling has increased from 16.37 in 1880 to 18.52 in 1890. For Brooklyn there has been a decrease in size of family from 4.92 to 4.72, but an increase in persons to a dwelling from 9.11 to 9.80. Similar results are also shown by the table for Jersey city, Newark, and Paterson. Trenton and Elizabeth show a large decrease in the average size of family, but also show decreases in the average number of persons to a dwelling. Long Island city in 1890 has, on the average, 4.87 persons to a family and 7.65 persons to a dwelling.

The average size of family for Chicago has decreased from 5.19 to 4.99, and the average persons to a dwelling has increased from 8.24 to 8.60. Philadelphia shows a slight decrease both in persons to a family and to a dwelling. Equally interesting points concerning the other large cities are shown by the table and need not be mentioned here in detail.

The following summary shows for each number of persons, as classified, the per cent of the total number of dwellings, and the per cent which the population represented by each classified number is of the total population of the United States, and of each geographical division, respectively:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.							
	1 person.		2 to 6 persons.		7 to 10 persons.		11 persons and over.	
	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.
The United States.	3.22	0.59	68.79	50.78	23.64	35.04	4.35	13.59
North Atlantic .....	2.43	0.41	69.18	46.91	21.31	29.27	7.08	23.41
South Atlantic .....	3.16	0.58	65.51	49.03	27.89	41.68	3.44	8.71
North Central .....	3.05	0.58	71.63	55.31	21.90	33.66	3.42	10.45
South Central .....	2.77	0.51	65.52	48.90	23.45	42.40	3.20	8.10
Western .....	10.08	2.00	66.37	51.14	20.01	32.34	3.54	14.52

Briefly analyzed, this table shows that the number of dwellings having 1 person only represents 3.22 per cent of the whole number of dwellings in the United States, while the population of such dwellings is but 0.59 per cent of the total population. The same general results are noticed for each geographical division, except the Western, where 10.08 per cent of the dwellings have but 1 person, and represent 2.00 per cent of the total population of that division. Dwellings containing from 2 to 6 persons, for the United States, represent over two-thirds of all the dwellings and about one-half of the whole population. Dwellings containing more than 10 persons represent 4.35 per cent of all dwellings and 13.59 per cent of the total population.

Similar results for the 28 cities having a population of 100,000 and over are as follows:

CITIES.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.							
	1 person.		2 to 6 persons.		7 to 10 persons.		11 persons and over.	
	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of dwellings.	Per cent of population.
New York, N. Y. ....	1.29	0.07	26.45	6.27	22.44	10.16	49.82	83.50
Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00	0.12	45.54	22.85	28.92	27.85	24.54	40.18
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1.15	0.20	69.94	51.75	24.52	35.26	4.39	12.79
Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	0.97	0.10	39.30	17.83	30.08	25.42	29.65	56.65
St. Louis, Mo. ....	2.46	0.33	49.77	28.54	31.31	34.87	16.46	36.26
Boston, Mass. ....	1.19	0.14	44.18	22.35	30.40	29.71	24.23	47.80
Baltimore, Md. ....	1.09	0.18	62.22	44.31	30.80	41.37	5.89	14.14
San Francisco, Cal. ....	3.05	0.58	64.43	41.18	24.88	32.07	7.04	26.17
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	1.32	0.15	45.75	22.23	28.08	26.10	24.90	51.52
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	1.29	0.21	65.38	46.02	26.80	36.35	6.53	17.42
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	1.23	0.18	57.31	35.42	28.76	34.38	12.70	30.02
New Orleans, La. ....	3.16	0.56	65.81	47.08	25.81	37.42	5.22	14.94
Pittsburg, Pa. ....	1.30	0.20	59.41	40.02	30.83	30.72	8.46	20.06
Washington, D. C. ....	1.96	0.33	64.13	45.88	28.36	38.74	5.55	15.55
Detroit, Mich. ....	1.31	0.23	69.44	51.44	24.19	34.86	5.06	13.47
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1.56	0.25	60.54	41.12	29.16	38.04	8.74	20.59
Newark, N. J. ....	0.94	0.12	48.67	27.29	30.90	32.58	19.49	40.01
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	4.07	0.63	57.37	37.55	28.00	34.96	10.56	26.86
Jersey city, N. J. ....	1.02	0.12	47.50	23.63	28.71	26.84	22.77	49.41
Louisville, Ky. ....	1.80	0.28	58.64	38.44	29.58	37.54	9.98	23.74
Omaha, Neb. ....	1.29	0.19	59.16	36.27	31.32	37.95	8.23	25.59
Rochester, N. Y. ....	1.52	0.27	60.60	51.27	24.15	34.80	4.67	13.60
St. Paul, Minn. ....	3.09	0.53	59.20	39.62	27.94	35.73	9.17	24.07
Kansas city, Mo. ....	3.43	0.60	66.59	46.79	23.89	34.01	6.09	18.60
Providence, R. I. ....	1.71	0.23	48.32	27.43	31.38	34.58	18.59	37.76
Denver, Colo. ....	2.87	0.48	68.31	46.28	22.74	31.53	6.08	21.71
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	2.13	0.43	77.54	61.16	17.71	28.34	2.62	10.07
Allegheny, Pa. ....	1.00	0.16	59.23	40.12	31.36	40.15	8.41	19.57

The following table presents some very interesting results. In New York city there were in June, 1890, out of a total of 81,828 occupied dwellings, 41,059, or 50.18 per cent, which contained from 1 to 10 persons, and 40,769, or 49.82 per cent, which contained more than 10 persons. The population represented by dwellings in New York city having 10 persons or less is 250,002, or 16.50 per cent only, while the population represented by dwellings having more than 10 occupants is 1,265,299, or 83.50 per cent of its entire population. As already stated, for the United States as a whole, only 4.35 per cent of the dwellings contain more than 10 persons, and their occupants represent but 13.59 per cent of the total population. In Chicago there are 96,493 dwellings, or 75.46 per cent of the whole, which contain from 1 to 10 persons, and 31,378, or 24.54 per cent, which contain more than 10 persons. The total population of Chicago is about evenly divided between the two classes of dwellings, 558,927, or 50.82 per cent, being in dwellings having from 1 to 10 occupants, and 540,923, or 49.18 per cent, in dwellings containing more than 10 persons. In Philadelphia, the third city having a million inhabitants, a widely different condition of affairs is apparent. Out of a total of 187,052 dwellings, which is more than twice the number of dwellings in New York city and about one-half again as many as in Chicago, 178,839, or 95.61 per cent, contain 10 persons or less, and 8,213, or 4.39 per cent only, more than 10 persons. Considered as regards population, dwellings in Philadelphia with 10 persons or less contain 87.21 per cent of its total population, or 913,076 out of a total of 1,046,964, leaving only 12.79 per cent of population, or 133,888 in number, for dwellings having more than 10 occupants. In Brooklyn 56.65 per cent of the population live in dwellings having more than 10 occupants, in St. Louis 36.26 per cent, in Boston 47.80 per cent, in Baltimore 14.14 per cent, in Cincinnati 51.52 per cent, in Buffalo 30.02 per cent, in Newark 40.01 per cent, in Jersey city 49.41 per cent, and in Providence 37.76 per cent.

Taking the 12 cities just named and analyzing further the figures concerning persons in dwellings having more than 10 occupants, the following table is obtained, which shows the number and per cent of dwellings having from 1 to 10 persons, from 11 to 15 persons, from 16 to 20 persons, and 21 persons and over, together with the population, by number and per cent, contained in such dwellings:

CITIES.	Total dwellings.	DWELLINGS WITH--				Total population.	POPULATION OF DWELLINGS WITH--			
		1 to 10 persons.	11 to 15 persons.	16 to 20 persons.	21 persons and over.		1 to 10 persons.	11 to 15 persons.	16 to 20 persons.	21 persons and over.
NUMBER.										
New York.....	81,828	41,059	10,284	6,789	23,596	1,515,301	250,002	133,018	121,495	1,010,786
Chicago.....	127,871	96,493	17,760	7,509	6,109	1,090,850	558,927	225,123	132,025	182,875
Philadelphia.....	187,052	178,839	6,403	1,135	675	1,046,964	913,076	78,228	20,090	35,600
Brooklyn.....	82,282	57,882	12,055	5,465	6,880	806,343	349,532	152,631	90,990	207,250
St. Louis.....	60,937	50,907	6,668	1,967	1,375	451,770	287,983	82,076	34,999	45,812
Boston.....	52,669	39,908	8,082	2,818	1,881	442,477	234,123	102,332	49,540	62,482
Baltimore.....	72,112	67,807	3,603	884	258	434,439	373,031	43,585	6,727	11,096
Cincinnati.....	33,487	25,149	4,189	1,976	2,173	296,908	143,947	52,832	35,043	65,086
Buffalo.....	37,290	32,556	3,237	894	603	255,664	178,919	40,339	15,720	20,677
Newark.....	23,296	18,755	2,662	959	620	181,830	109,085	37,248	10,857	18,640
Jersey city.....	18,562	14,836	2,011	944	1,271	163,003	82,467	25,428	16,757	38,351
Providence.....	17,639	14,360	2,267	672	340	132,146	82,255	28,243	11,756	9,892
PER CENT.										
New York.....		50.18	12.69	8.30	28.83		16.50	8.78	8.02	66.70
Chicago.....		75.46	13.89	5.87	4.78		50.82	20.47	12.08	16.03
Philadelphia.....		95.61	3.42	0.61	0.36		87.21	7.47	1.91	3.41
Brooklyn.....		70.35	14.65	6.64	8.36		43.35	18.93	12.02	25.70
St. Louis.....		83.54	10.84	3.26	2.26		63.74	18.37	7.75	10.14
Boston.....		75.77	15.35	5.35	3.53		52.20	22.82	11.05	13.93
Baltimore.....		94.11	5.00	0.53	0.36		85.87	10.03	1.55	2.55
Cincinnati.....		75.10	12.51	5.90	6.49		48.48	17.80	11.80	21.92
Buffalo.....		87.30	8.68	2.40	1.62		60.98	15.78	6.15	8.09
Newark.....		80.51	12.71	4.12	2.66		50.99	20.49	9.27	19.25
Jersey city.....		77.23	10.83	5.09	6.85		50.59	15.60	10.28	23.53
Providence.....		81.41	12.85	3.81	1.93		62.24	21.37	8.90	7.49

From this table it is seen that in New York city 23,596 dwellings, or 28.83 per cent of all the dwellings, have more than 20 persons to each dwelling, and contain in the aggregate 1,010,786 persons, or 66.70 per cent of its total population. Of this number of dwellings it has been found by a special tally for New York city that 8,313 contain from 21 to 30 persons, 9,350 from 31 to 50 persons, 5,460 from 51 to 100 persons, and 473 over 100 persons. In Brooklyn 25.70 per cent, in Jersey city 23.53 per cent, and in Cincinnati 21.92 per cent of their total population live in dwellings containing more than 20 persons. The per cent of population in Chicago living in dwellings with more than 20 persons to a dwelling is 16.63, in St. Louis 10.14 per cent, in Boston 13.93 per cent, in Buffalo 8.09 per cent, in Newark 10.25 per cent, and in Providence 7.49 per cent. In Philadelphia only 3.41 per cent and in Baltimore but 2.55 per cent of the population are contained in dwellings with more than 20 persons.

Considering persons to a family for each geographical division, according to the number of families and population represented by each classified number of persons, the following results are obtained:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	PERSONS TO A FAMILY.							
	1 person.		2 to 6 persons.		7 to 10 persons.		11 persons and over.	
	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.
The United States...	3.63	0.74	73.33	58.45	20.97	34.15	2.07	6.66
North Atlantic .....	3.23	0.69	78.05	63.98	17.00	28.88	1.72	6.45
South Atlantic .....	3.45	0.66	67.70	51.78	26.16	40.50	2.69	7.06
North Central .....	3.43	0.71	74.96	60.95	19.84	32.53	1.77	5.81
South Central .....	3.00	0.57	67.40	51.33	26.97	41.39	2.63	6.71
Western .....	10.15	2.08	68.16	53.75	18.85	31.46	2.84	12.71

Of the whole number of families in the United States, 3.63 per cent contain 1 person only, 73.33 per cent from 2 to 6 persons, 20.97 per cent from 7 to 10 persons, and 2.07 per cent 11 persons and over. Families from 2 to 6 persons contain 58.45 per cent of the total population of the United States, and families of 7 to 10 persons 34.15 per cent; but 6.66 per cent of the total population is comprised in families of more than 10 persons.

Taking the 28 cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, and analyzing the figures in the same manner as for geographical divisions, we have the following table of percentages:

CITIES.	PERSONS TO A FAMILY.							
	1 person.		2 to 6 persons.		7 to 10 persons.		11 persons and over.	
	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.	Per cent of families.	Per cent of population.
The United States...	3.63	0.74	73.33	58.45	20.97	34.15	2.07	6.66
New York, N. Y.....	3.08	0.64	77.38	61.53	17.65	20.19	1.80	8.64
Chicago, Ill.....	1.89	0.38	76.49	60.86	19.58	31.22	2.04	7.44
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.91	0.37	74.67	58.56	21.09	33.11	2.33	7.96
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2.71	0.58	78.37	64.57	17.53	29.53	1.39	5.32
St. Louis, Mo.....	4.64	0.94	73.22	58.06	19.82	32.34	2.32	8.66
Boston, Mass.....	2.93	0.60	75.06	58.32	18.18	29.18	3.18	11.90
Baltimore, Md.....	2.66	0.53	73.44	57.98	21.72	34.63	2.18	6.66
San Francisco, Cal.....	4.07	0.71	70.34	48.60	21.54	30.78	4.05	19.82
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4.13	0.88	77.07	63.26	17.03	28.94	1.77	6.92
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2.32	0.47	76.18	60.98	19.67	31.76	1.83	6.79
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2.54	0.51	75.73	60.12	19.59	31.45	2.14	7.92
New Orleans, La.....	4.54	0.91	71.62	56.01	21.37	34.65	2.47	8.43
Pittsburg, Pa.....	1.99	0.38	71.73	55.01	23.33	35.85	2.95	8.76
Washington, D. C.....	2.91	0.55	71.78	54.42	22.47	34.61	2.84	10.42
Detroit, Mich.....	1.93	0.39	77.27	62.83	19.07	30.94	1.73	5.84
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2.62	0.53	74.78	60.10	20.80	33.54	1.80	5.83
Newark, N. J.....	2.36	0.50	79.37	63.18	16.99	28.71	1.28	4.63
Minneapolis, Minn.....	6.70	1.34	72.04	56.63	17.51	27.92	3.75	14.11
Jersey city, N. J.....	2.32	0.49	78.65	65.62	17.69	29.54	1.34	4.35
Louisville, Ky.....	4.53	0.93	72.77	57.39	20.30	33.49	2.40	8.19
Omaha, Neb.....	1.38	0.22	65.52	43.85	28.34	37.99	4.76	17.94
Rochester, N. Y.....	2.74	0.56	76.09	60.78	19.19	31.40	1.98	7.26
St. Paul, Minn.....	5.17	1.00	71.23	54.83	19.85	30.86	3.70	13.31
Kansas city, Mo.....	4.16	0.84	74.73	57.69	18.23	29.79	2.88	11.68
Providence, R. I.....	3.78	0.84	79.28	66.08	15.20	26.68	1.74	6.40
Denver, Colo.....	3.75	0.69	72.05	51.79	20.31	30.97	2.89	16.55
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3.44	0.75	80.38	66.98	14.80	25.72	1.38	6.55
Allegheny, Pa.....	1.97	0.39	74.61	58.71	21.22	33.52	2.20	7.38

In all the cities named in this table, with the single exception of Omaha, families containing from 2 to 6 persons represent between 70 and 80 per cent of all families, the per cent for the United States as a whole being 73.33. The largest percentages of families having more than 10 persons, and population represented by such families, are found in San Francisco, or 4.05 for families and 19.82 for population; in Minneapolis, or 3.75 for families and 14.11 for population; in Omaha, or 4.76 for families and 17.94 for population; in St. Paul, or 3.70 for families and 13.31 for population; in Kansas city, Mo., or 2.88 for families and 11.68 for population, and in Denver, or 3.89 for families and 16.55 for population. In Boston 3.18 per cent of families have more than 10 persons to a family and represent 11.90 per cent of its population, while in Washington, D. C., 2.84 per cent of families contain more than 10 persons and represent 10.42 per cent of its population.

For the larger cities it is also important to know the number of dwellings containing 1 family, 2 families, and so on. This information is furnished for the first time, in 1890, regarding the 28 cities having upward of 100,000 inhabitants, including wards for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

## COMPENDIUM OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

The following summary gives for each of these 28 cities the total number of dwellings and families and the average number of families to a dwelling:

CITIES.	Total dwellings.	Total families.	Average number of families to a dwelling.
New York, N. Y. ....	81,828	312,766	3.82
Chicago, Ill. ....	127,871	220,320	1.72
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	187,052	205,185	1.10
Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	82,282	170,970	2.08
St. Louis, Mo. ....	60,997	91,756	1.51
Boston, Mass. ....	52,669	89,716	1.70
Baltimore, Md. ....	72,112	86,654	1.20
San Francisco, Cal. ....	47,183	52,535	1.11
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	83,487	63,530	1.90
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	43,835	53,052	1.21
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	37,290	51,461	1.38
New Orleans, La. ....	43,000	48,582	1.13
Pittsburg, Pa. ....	87,725	45,584	1.21
Washington, D. C. ....	38,798	43,967	1.13
Detroit, Mich. ....	36,992	42,209	1.14
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	32,888	41,519	1.26
Newark, N. J. ....	23,296	38,906	1.67
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	25,281	32,901	1.30
Jersey city, N. J. ....	18,562	34,434	1.86
Louisville, Ky. ....	24,999	32,970	1.32
Omaha, Neb. ....	20,194	22,485	1.11
Rochester, N. Y. ....	23,954	27,312	1.14
St. Paul, Minn. ....	20,976	25,832	1.23
Kansas city, Mo. ....	23,140	26,734	1.16
Providence, R. I. ....	17,639	29,242	1.66
Denver, Colo. ....	13,010	19,730	1.10
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	21,138	23,063	1.09
Allegheny, Pa. ....	16,543	20,805	1.26

In New York city and in Brooklyn there are, on the average, more than two families to a dwelling, or 3.82 families for New York and 2.08 for Brooklyn. The average number of families to a dwelling in Cincinnati is 1.90, in Chicago 1.72, in Boston 1.70, in St. Louis 1.51, in Baltimore 1.20, and in Philadelphia 1.10. Among the smaller cities the highest averages are 1.86 for Jersey city, 1.67 for Newark, and 1.66 for Providence.

Taking the results by wards for the first 8 cities named, given on pages 906 to 909, post, it is seen in New York city that in 3 wards only is the average number of families to a dwelling less than two families, and in 2 wards between two and three families; in 9 wards the average is between three and four, in 3 wards between four and five, in 2 wards between five and six, in 4 wards between six and seven, and in 1 ward it is very nearly eight, or 7.85 families to a dwelling. In other words, in 19 wards out of 24 in New York city the average number of families to a dwelling is three or more. The highest average for any one ward in Chicago is 3.04 families; in Philadelphia 1.43; in Brooklyn 3.72; in St. Louis 2.38; in Boston 2.46; in Baltimore 1.56, and in Cincinnati 3.56.

In Chicago, out of a total of 34 wards, the average number of families to a dwelling in 24 wards is between one and two, in 9 wards between two and three, and in 1 ward three or more. In Philadelphia, with 34 wards, and in Baltimore, with 22 wards, the average number of families is between one and two in each case. In Brooklyn, with 26 wards, the average number of families to a dwelling is between one and two in 11 wards, between two and three in 12 wards, and three or more in 3 wards. In Cincinnati, with 30 wards, 15 wards have an average of one to two families to a dwelling, 12 wards an average of two to three families, and 3 wards an average of three families or more. In Boston 17 wards out of 25 have an average of one to two families to a dwelling, and 8 wards an average of two to three families, while in St. Louis, out of a total of 28 wards, there are 24 wards with from one to two families to a dwelling and 4 wards with from two to three families.



# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

CXXI

The following table shows for the 28 cities the per cent of dwellings having one family, two families, and three families and over:

CITIES.	PER CENT OF DWELLINGS HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			CITIES.	PER CENT OF DWELLINGS HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.		
	1 family.	2 families.	3 families and over.		1 family.	2 families.	3 families and over.
New York.....	45.95	11.28	42.77	Detroit.....	88.37	9.76	1.87
Chicago.....	60.37	22.54	17.09	Milwaukee.....	79.12	16.98	3.90
Philadelphia.....	92.83	5.73	1.44	Newark.....	58.82	25.72	15.46
Brooklyn.....	51.21	23.19	25.60	Minneapolis.....	76.24	20.07	3.69
St. Louis.....	66.94	24.14	8.92	Jersey city.....	60.30	20.91	18.79
Boston.....	59.00	23.77	17.23	Louisville.....	79.53	14.25	6.22
Baltimore.....	83.56	13.79	2.65	Omaha.....	91.27	7.07	1.66
San Francisco.....	92.02	6.09	1.89	Rochester.....	89.60	8.17	2.03
Cincinnati.....	60.63	18.55	20.82	St. Paul.....	82.60	14.44	2.96
Cleveland.....	83.91	13.19	2.00	Kansas city.....	88.59	8.95	2.46
Buffalo.....	74.58	17.83	7.59	Providence.....	49.63	40.78	9.59
New Orleans.....	91.35	6.41	2.24	Denver.....	92.77	5.89	1.34
Pittsburg.....	83.54	13.56	2.90	Indianapolis.....	94.01	4.70	1.23
Washington.....	89.24	8.95	1.81	Allegheny.....	78.85	17.63	3.52

Dwellings containing three families or more are generally considered as tenement houses, and include, in addition to tenement houses as ordinarily considered, high class apartment houses as well. This class of dwellings in New York city represents 42.77 per cent of all dwellings, while in Brooklyn 25.60 per cent of all the dwellings contain three families or more. In Cincinnati 20.82 per cent contain three families or more, in Chicago 17.09 per cent, in St. Louis 8.92 per cent, in Boston 17.23 per cent, in Newark 15.46 per cent, and in Jersey city 18.79 per cent. Dwellings with three families or more in Philadelphia represent but 1.44 per cent and in Baltimore but 2.65 per cent of the whole number of dwellings.

The results presented thus far concerning families in dwellings have related only to the number of dwellings containing certain specified numbers of families. The following table presents, for the 28 cities having 100,000 inhabitants and upward, the distribution of families in dwellings according to specified numbers of families, expressed in percentages:

CITIES.	PER CENT OF FAMILIES IN DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			CITIES.	PER CENT OF FAMILIES IN DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.		
	1 family.	2 families.	3 families and over.		1 family.	2 families.	3 families and over.
New York.....	12.02	5.90	82.08	Detroit.....	77.44	17.11	5.45
Chicago.....	35.04	26.16	38.80	Milwaukee.....	62.67	26.90	10.43
Philadelphia.....	84.04	10.46	4.90	Newark.....	35.22	30.80	33.98
Brooklyn.....	24.64	22.33	53.03	Minneapolis.....	58.58	30.84	10.58
St. Louis.....	44.46	32.07	23.47	Jersey city.....	32.50	22.55	44.95
Boston.....	34.63	27.91	37.46	Louisville.....	60.30	21.61	18.09
Baltimore.....	69.53	22.05	7.52	Omaha.....	81.97	12.69	5.34
San Francisco.....	82.65	10.93	6.42	Rochester.....	78.76	14.33	6.91
Cincinnati.....	31.96	19.55	48.49	St. Paul.....	67.08	23.45	9.47
Cleveland.....	69.33	21.79	8.88	Kansas city.....	76.08	15.49	7.83
Buffalo.....	54.05	25.84	20.11	Providence.....	29.94	49.20	20.86
New Orleans.....	80.86	11.34	7.80	Denver.....	84.68	10.76	4.56
Pittsburg.....	69.14	22.44	8.42	Indianapolis.....	86.16	8.72	5.12
Washington.....	78.75	15.79	5.46	Allegheny.....	62.70	28.04	9.26

Taking New York city for example, it is seen that only 12.02 per cent of the total number of families in that city live in dwellings containing but one family, also that 5.90 per cent only live in dwellings containing two families each, while 82.08 per cent live in dwellings containing three or more families. In Chicago 35.04 per cent of the families live in dwellings by themselves, 26.16 per cent two families to a dwelling, and 38.80 per cent three families or more to a dwelling. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, 84.64 per cent of the total number of families in that city live in dwellings by themselves, 10.46 per cent two families to a dwelling, and but 4.90 per cent in dwellings containing three families or more. Families living in dwellings containing three families or more represent in Brooklyn 53.03 per cent of the whole number of families, in St. Louis 23.47 per cent, in Boston 37.46 per cent, in Baltimore 7.52 per cent, in Cincinnati 48.49 per cent, in Buffalo 20.11 per cent, in Newark 33.98 per cent, and in Jersey city 44.95 per cent.

The results regarding families and dwellings in New York city differ so widely in all respects from those for any other city that it is not only interesting but highly instructive to pursue the analysis in detail, by wards arranged geographically, as follows: wards 1, 2, and 3, representing the extreme lower end of the city; wards 4, 6, 7, 10, 14, 13, 17, and 11, representing the great tenement house districts on the east side below Fourteenth street; wards 5, 8, 9, and 15, representing the business districts on the west side below Fourteenth street; wards 16, 18, 20, and 21, representing partly business and residence districts between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, and wards 22, 19, 12, 23, and 24, representing the residence districts above Fortieth street.

The following table gives for each ward and for each district, as just described, the total population, dwellings, and families, the average number of persons and families to a dwelling, and the average number of persons to a family:

WARDS.	Total population.	Total dwellings.	Total families.	Average persons to a dwelling.	Average families to a dwelling.	Average persons to a family.
New York city.....	1,515,301	81,828	312,766	18.52	3.82	4.84
Ward 1.....	11,122	736	2,277	15.11	3.09	4.88
Ward 2.....	929	94	126	9.88	1.34	7.37
Ward 3.....	3,705	198	465	19.02	2.35	8.10
Total lower end.....	15,816	1,028	2,868	15.39	2.79	5.51
Ward 4.....	17,809	725	3,597	24.56	4.92	4.99
Ward 6.....	23,119	741	4,075	31.20	5.50	5.67
Ward 7.....	57,366	2,113	11,580	27.15	5.48	4.95
Ward 10.....	57,506	1,406	11,751	38.50	7.85	4.90
Ward 14.....	28,004	899	5,810	31.25	6.46	4.84
Ward 13.....	45,884	1,431	9,580	32.06	6.69	4.79
Ward 17.....	103,158	3,689	23,700	27.96	6.43	4.35
Ward 11.....	75,426	2,400	16,140	31.43	6.73	4.67
Total below East 14th street.....	408,452	13,494	86,212	30.27	6.39	4.74
Ward 5.....	12,385	666	2,481	18.60	3.73	4.99
Ward 8.....	31,220	1,739	6,689	17.95	3.85	4.67
Ward 9.....	54,425	3,557	11,899	15.30	3.35	4.57
Ward 15.....	25,399	1,876	4,580	13.54	2.44	5.55
Total below West 14th street.....	123,429	7,838	25,649	15.75	3.27	4.81
Ward 16.....	49,134	3,236	10,383	15.18	3.21	4.73
Ward 18.....	63,270	3,373	12,004	18.76	3.56	5.27
Ward 20.....	84,327	4,171	19,042	20.22	4.57	4.43
Ward 21.....	63,010	4,003	12,122	15.74	3.03	5.20
Total 14th to 40th street.....	259,750	14,783	53,551	17.57	3.62	4.85
Ward 22.....	153,877	7,766	33,198	19.81	4.27	4.64
Ward 19.....	234,846	12,261	45,970	19.15	3.75	5.11
Ward 12.....	245,046	15,141	50,107	16.18	3.31	4.89
Ward 23.....	53,948	6,242	11,484	8.64	1.84	4.70
Ward 24.....	20,137	3,275	3,718	8.15	1.14	5.42
Total above 40th street.....	707,854	44,685	144,486	15.84	3.23	4.90

Briefly analyzed, this table shows that in the lower wards of the city there are, on the average, 15.39 persons and 2.79 families to a dwelling; in the wards on the east side, below Fourteenth street, comprising the great tenement house quarter, 30.27 persons and 6.39 families to a dwelling; in the wards on the west side, below Fourteenth street, 15.75 persons and 3.27 families to a dwelling; in the wards between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets 17.57 persons and 3.62 families to a dwelling, and in the wards above Fortieth street 15.84 persons and 3.23 families to a dwelling.

Considering persons to a dwelling in detail, showing for each ward and for each district, as a whole, the number and per cent of dwellings containing 1 to 10 persons, 11 to 20 persons, and 21 persons and over, together with the number and per cent of population represented in dwellings containing such number of persons, the following table is produced:

WARDS.	DWELLINGS CONTAINING—						POPULATION OF DWELLINGS CONTAINING—					
	1 to 10 persons.		11 to 20 persons.		21 persons and over.		1 to 10 persons.		11 to 20 persons.		21 persons and over.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
New York city .....	41,059	50.18	17,173	20.98	23,596	28.84	250,002	16.50	254,513	16.80	1,010,786	66.70
Ward 1 .....	455	01.82	122	16.58	159	21.60	2,366	21.27	1,846	16.60	6,910	62.13
Ward 2 .....	68	72.34	10	17.02	10	10.64	332	35.74	233	25.68	364	39.18
Ward 3 .....	101	51.01	43	21.72	54	27.27	548	14.55	649	17.08	2,574	68.37
Total lower end.....	624	60.70	181	17.61	223	21.69	3,246	20.52	2,722	17.21	9,848	62.27
Ward 4 .....	281	38.76	164	22.62	280	38.62	1,679	9.43	2,482	13.94	13,648	76.63
Ward 6 .....	268	36.17	127	17.14	346	46.69	1,540	6.66	1,965	8.50	19,614	84.84
Ward 7 .....	558	26.41	626	29.63	929	43.96	3,676	6.41	9,499	16.56	44,191	77.03
Ward 10 .....	374	25.00	262	17.51	860	57.49	2,330	4.05	3,997	6.94	51,269	89.01
Ward 14 .....	283	31.48	171	19.02	445	49.50	1,580	5.62	2,557	9.10	23,957	85.28
Ward 13 .....	337	23.55	340	24.18	748	52.27	2,107	4.59	5,218	11.37	38,559	84.04
Ward 17 .....	890	24.12	805	23.45	1,934	52.43	5,643	5.47	13,137	12.73	84,378	81.80
Ward 11 .....	393	16.37	621	25.88	1,386	57.75	2,674	3.55	9,453	12.53	63,299	83.92
Total below East 14th street.	3,384	25.08	3,182	23.58	6,928	51.34	21,229	5.20	48,308	11.83	338,915	82.97
Ward 5 .....	279	41.89	190	28.53	197	29.58	1,718	13.87	2,886	23.30	7,781	62.83
Ward 8 .....	639	36.75	652	37.49	448	25.70	4,225	13.53	9,610	30.78	17,385	55.69
Ward 9 .....	1,034	47.34	1,196	33.63	677	19.03	10,844	19.92	17,242	31.68	26,339	48.40
Ward 15 .....	1,090	58.10	470	25.05	316	16.85	6,018	23.69	7,026	27.66	12,355	48.65
Total below West 14th street.	3,692	47.10	2,508	32.00	1,638	20.90	22,805	18.48	36,764	29.78	63,800	51.74
Ward 16 .....	1,535	47.44	1,046	32.32	655	20.24	9,723	19.79	15,601	31.75	23,810	48.46
Ward 18 .....	1,597	47.35	776	23.00	1,000	29.65	10,203	16.13	11,654	18.42	41,413	65.45
Ward 20 .....	1,518	36.39	1,205	28.89	1,448	34.72	9,503	11.27	18,226	21.61	56,598	67.12
Ward 21 .....	2,175	54.34	894	22.33	934	23.33	13,337	21.16	13,254	21.03	36,428	57.81
Total 14th to 40th street.	6,825	46.17	3,921	26.52	4,037	27.31	42,766	16.47	58,785	22.61	158,249	60.92
Ward 22 .....	3,729	48.02	1,452	18.69	2,585	33.29	22,845	14.85	21,813	14.17	109,219	70.98
Ward 19 .....	6,225	50.77	2,311	18.85	3,725	30.38	39,086	16.64	34,054	14.50	161,706	68.86
Ward 12 .....	8,567	56.58	2,522	16.66	4,052	26.76	52,613	21.47	37,008	15.10	155,425	63.43
Ward 23 .....	4,945	79.22	912	14.61	385	6.17	29,050	53.85	12,025	23.40	12,273	22.75
Ward 24 .....	3,068	93.68	184	5.62	23	0.70	10,362	81.25	2,484	12.34	1,291	6.41
Total above 40th street	26,534	59.38	7,381	16.52	10,770	24.10	159,956	22.60	107,984	15.25	439,914	62.15

From this table it is seen that while for the entire city 28.84 per cent of the dwellings contain more than 20 persons, the per cent for the tenement house wards on the east side, below Fourteenth street, taken collectively, is 51.34; for wards 10 and 11

the percentages are 57.49 and 57.75, respectively. Considered as regards population, the results for these same wards as a whole show that dwellings containing more than 20 persons represent 82.97 per cent of their total population. In the other districts of the city the per cent of population in dwellings with 21 persons or more ranges from very nearly 50 to upward of 70, except in the extreme northern wards, being 22.75 per cent for ward 23 and 6.41 per cent for ward 24; in ward 2, also, a small ward at the lower end of the city, the per cent is only 39.18.

The following table gives the results in detail, by wards, classified as to the per cent of dwellings having one family, two families, three to five families, six to nine families, and ten families and over:

WARDS.	PER CENT OF DWELLINGS HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.				
	1 family.	2 families.	3 to 5 families.	6 to 9 families.	10 families and over.
New York city .....	45.95	11.28	19.56	12.61	10.60
Ward 1.....	60.00	10.73	12.77	8.56	7.88
Ward 2.....	82.98	10.64	4.25	2.13	.....
Ward 3.....	60.10	15.15	15.66	5.56	2.53
Total lower end .....	62.16	11.58	12.55	7.59	6.32
Ward 4.....	32.00	16.28	22.75	12.69	16.28
Ward 6.....	36.30	8.77	20.65	16.06	18.22
Ward 7.....	19.03	16.18	32.47	13.96	18.96
Ward 10.....	19.79	11.43	18.98	13.90	35.90
Ward 14.....	27.03	11.35	19.80	13.79	28.03
Ward 13.....	15.37	12.51	28.37	17.12	26.03
Ward 17.....	20.95	9.02	23.34	19.49	26.30
Ward 11.....	10.92	9.12	33.50	23.25	23.21
Total below East 14th street.....	19.99	11.57	26.21	17.49	24.74
Ward 5.....	35.13	17.12	26.43	13.36	7.96
Ward 8.....	25.76	19.78	35.83	11.39	7.24
Ward 9.....	35.28	21.20	28.68	7.98	6.86
Ward 15.....	60.18	12.47	17.38	6.56	3.41
Total below West 14th street.....	39.12	18.45	27.37	8.85	6.21
Ward 16.....	45.49	12.82	25.74	9.52	6.43
Ward 18.....	50.24	4.47	16.26	12.72	10.29
Ward 20.....	28.32	12.80	29.97	15.53	13.38
Ward 21.....	57.58	7.97	16.79	10.92	6.74
Total 14th to 40th street .....	46.37	9.60	22.35	12.32	9.36
Ward 22.....	46.18	7.09	18.52	14.16	14.05
Ward 19.....	50.25	8.37	16.78	14.24	10.36
Ward 12.....	51.86	9.48	17.16	14.88	6.02
Ward 23.....	60.86	22.73	11.63	4.25	0.53
Ward 24.....	90.04	7.67	2.14	0.09	0.06
Total above 40th street .....	54.48	10.48	15.42	12.01	7.61

Dwellings containing ten families or more represent 24.74 per cent of all the dwellings in the wards on the east side below Fourteenth street, the highest percentage for any one ward being 35.90 for ward 10. In the remaining districts the per cent of dwellings having ten families or more does not exceed 10 per cent in any case, although in wards 18 and 19 it is a trifle more than 10 per cent, in ward 20 13.38 per cent, and in ward 22 14.05 per cent.

# PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

CXXV

The per cent of families in dwellings according to specified number of families is shown for each ward and district in New York city as follows:

WARDS.	PER CENT OF FAMILIES IN DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FAMILIES.				
	1 family.	2 families.	3 to 5 families.	6 to 9 families.	10 families and over.
New York city .....	12.02	5.90	19.27	24.21	38.60
Ward 1.....	19.41	6.04	15.90	19.08	37.77
Ward 2.....	61.91	15.87	10.32	11.90	.....
Ward 3.....	25.59	12.90	25.16	16.13	20.22
Total lower end .....	22.28	8.30	17.16	19.00	33.26
Ward 4.....	6.50	6.62	17.49	18.87	50.52
Ward 6.....	6.00	3.19	14.45	21.23	54.53
Ward 7.....	3.47	5.91	21.99	18.77	49.86
Ward 10.....	2.52	2.91	9.13	13.22	72.22
Ward 14.....	4.18	3.51	11.81	15.05	64.85
Ward 13.....	2.30	3.74	13.93	19.10	58.93
Ward 17.....	3.26	3.09	13.95	22.63	57.07
Ward 11.....	1.02	2.71	19.07	25.29	51.31
Total below East 14th street.....	3.13	3.62	15.58	20.24	57.43
Ward 5.....	9.43	9.19	28.44	25.72	29.22
Ward 8.....	6.70	10.29	34.25	21.12	27.64
Ward 9.....	10.55	12.67	30.74	17.19	28.85
Ward 15.....	24.65	10.22	26.09	19.28	19.70
Total below West 14th street.....	11.95	11.28	30.41	19.41	26.95
Ward 16.....	14.18	7.99	29.05	21.16	26.72
Ward 18.....	15.80	2.51	17.24	25.96	38.49
Ward 20.....	6.20	5.61	24.40	24.52	39.27
Ward 21.....	19.02	5.26	21.23	25.82	28.02
Total 14th to 40th street.....	12.80	5.30	23.17	24.48	34.25
Ward 22.....	10.80	3.32	16.39	24.51	44.98
Ward 19.....	13.40	4.46	17.15	28.21	36.78
Ward 12.....	15.07	5.73	19.96	33.21	25.43
Ward 23.....	33.08	24.71	22.46	16.16	3.59
Ward 24.....	79.32	13.50	6.03	0.59	0.56
Total above 40th street.....	16.85	6.48	18.08	27.43	31.16

In the great tenement house district on the east side 3.13 per cent only of families live in dwellings by themselves, 3.62 per cent live two families to a dwelling, 15.58 per cent three to five families to a dwelling, 20.24 per cent six to nine families to a dwelling, and 57.43 per cent ten families and upward to a dwelling. In the remaining districts from one-fourth to one-third of the families live in dwellings containing ten families or more.

If similar statistics derived from the returns of the Tenth Census (1880) had been compiled for New York city by wards, comparative tables could be made, from which exceedingly valuable conclusions could be reached. As it is, the conditions of life revealed by the census of 1890 regarding New York city must be accepted as being in themselves strongly indicative of the great changes which have taken place since 1880 in the growth of its business interests below Fortieth street and the consequent exclusion of population to a very considerable extent. The suburban cities and towns contiguous to New York on the east and west have profited to a very large extent by this phenomenal growth of business in New York city, and while the great metropolitan district as a whole has shown a remarkable increase in population since 1880, almost all the increase in New York city itself during the decade has been in the wards located above Fortieth street.

## ALASKA.

The population statistics of Alaska, which could not be obtained in time to be incorporated in the general count of the United States, are presented separately in the Compendium in compact form.

For the purposes of enumeration and investigation Alaska was divided into 7 districts, based chiefly upon the geographical divisions of the territory.

The First, or Southeastern, district comprises the coast and islands from the British Columbian boundary, latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$ , northward and westward to Mount St. Elias.

The Second, or Kadiak, district embraces the territory lying between the North Pacific and the coast range of mountains from Mount St. Elias to Chignik bay on the Alaskan peninsula and the adjoining islands, including the Kadiak group.

The Third, or Unalaska, district includes the almost continuous chain of islands from the Shumagin group to Attu, our ultimate west, and the south coast of the Alaska peninsula from Chignik bay to Issanak strait, including also the Pribilof or Seal islands.

The Fourth, or Nushagak, district covers the region drained by the rivers emptying into the Bering sea and Bristol bay between Port Haiden and Cape Newenham, with adjoining islands.

The Fifth, or Kuskokwim, district consists of the whole region drained by the river Kuskokwim and the flat lake country lying between its mouth and Capes Rumiantzof and Vancouver, with the adjoining island of Nunivak.

The Sixth, or Yukon, district comprises the territory drained by the Yukon and its tributaries from the British American boundary westward.

The Seventh, or Arctic, district has for its southern boundary the watershed between the Yukon basin and the Arctic, and it embraces the north shores of Norton sound, Bering strait, Kotzebue sound, and our whole Arctic coast, with the islands of King (or Ukivok) and St. Lawrence.

In explanation of Table 1 it is necessary to state that under the term "Indian" all the native tribes now living in Alaska have been grouped. Their tribal and family divisions form the subject of Table 4. The "Mongolians" include Chinese and Japanese. Under the term "mixed" is presented an element of population formerly quite important, but which probably in course of time will be absorbed by whites and natives. This class is formed by the descendants of intermarriage between Russians and natives, who, under the Russian regime, were invested with special privileges as "colonial citizens".

Table 2 presents the population of 20 settlements of Alaska which contained over 300 inhabitants in the summer of 1890.

Many of these places are of only temporary importance during the fishing and whaling season, among them Alitak, Karluk, and Nushagak are salmon fisheries, and Point Hope and Port Clarence whalers' rendezvous, almost deserted during the winter.

In Table 3 the population of Alaska has been grouped as to color and sex in 4 age periods, as follows:

1. Children under 5 years of age.
2. The ages from 5 to 19 years, representing approximately the numbers available for educational work.
3. The so-called "military age", from 20 to 44 years. As the inhabitants of Alaska have not as yet acquired any political status, the "voting age" has been made the subject of another table with reference to whites only.
4. All persons 45 years of age and upward, representing among the natives the period of rapid decay.

It is interesting to note that among the Indians the number of children under 5 years and that of adults of 45 years and upward is almost equal. The "mixed race", however, possessed of less vitality, presents a remarkable falling off of over 40 per cent above the age of 45 in both sexes.

Table 4, presenting the Indian population of Alaska by districts, tribe, and sex, requires no further explanation. The number and percentage of each Indian tribe is as follows:

TRIBES.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	23,531	100.00
Eskimo.....	14,012	59.55
Tlingit.....	4,737	20.13
Athapascan.....	3,439	14.61
Chimmesyan.....	952	4.05
Haida.....	391	1.66

The Indians embrace 73.42 per cent of the total population of Alaska.

In Table 5 the white population of Alaska is classified by sex, nativity, and citizenship. Under existing circumstances a large proportion of the white residents must be transient, chiefly those employed in the salmon canneries and in the whaling industry. The various elements have been carefully separated with the help of the census schedules and grouped in the most practicable form.

Tables 6 and 7 give, respectively, the temporary white population (employed in summer only) in detail and the temporary and permanent white population, classified by sex, nativity, and citizenship.

It should be understood, also, that the whole of the Mongolian element of the population of Alaska is transient, though probably the same numbers are employed from year to year.

# FORM OF SCHEDULE USED BY ENUMERATORS FOR TAKING THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

## FAMILY SCHEDULE—1 TO 10 PERSONS.

Eleventh Census of the United States.

Supervisor's district No. \_\_\_\_\_

Enumeration district No. \_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE No. 1.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Name of city, town, township, precinct, district, beat, or other } \_\_\_\_\_; County: \_\_\_\_\_; State: \_\_\_\_\_  
minor civil division.

Street and No. : \_\_\_\_\_; Ward: \_\_\_\_\_; Name of Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of June, 1890.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Enumerator.

A.—Number of dwelling house in the order of visitation.		B.—Number of families in this dwelling house.	C.—Number of persons in this dwelling house.	D.—Number of family in the order of visitation.	E.—No. of persons in this family.	
INQUIRIES.		1	2	3	4	5
1	Christian name in full and initial of middle name.					
	Surname.					
2	Whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U. S. or Conf.), or widow of such person.					
3	Relationship to head of family.					
4	Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octo- roon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.					
5	Sex.					
6	Age at nearest birthday. If under one year, give age in months.					
7	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.					
8	Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).					
9	Mother of how many children and number of these children living.					
10	Place of birth.					
11	Place of birth of father.					
12	Place of birth of mother.					
13	Number of years in the United States.					
14	Whether naturalized.					
15	Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.					
16	Profession, trade, or occupation.					
17	Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).					
18	Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).					
19	Able to read.					
20	Able to write.					
21	Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.					
22	Whether suffering from acute or chronic dis- ease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.					
23	Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or de- formed, with name of defect.					
24	Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper.					
25	Supplemental schedule and page.					

TO ENUMERATORS: See inquiries numbered 26 to 30, inclusive, on the second page of this schedule. These inquiries must be made concerning each family and each farm visited.



# FORM OF SCHEDULE USED BY ENUMERATORS.

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## SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

INQUIRIES.		6	7	8	9	10
1	Christian name in full and initial of middle name.					
	Surname.					
2	Whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U. S. or Conf.), or widow of such person.					
3	Relationship to head of family.					
4	Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.					
5	Sex.					
6	Age at nearest birthday. If under one year, give age in months.					
7	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.					
8	Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1880, to May 31, 1890).					
9	Mother of how many children and number of these children living.					
10	Place of birth.					
11	Place of birth of father.					
12	Place of birth of mother.					
13	Number of years in the United States.					
14	Whether naturalized.					
15	Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.					
16	Profession, trade, or occupation.					
17	Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1880, to May 31, 1890).					
18	Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1880, to May 31, 1890).					
19	Able to read.					
20	Able to write.					
21	Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.					
22	Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.					
23	Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with name of defect.					
24	Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper.					
25	Supplemental schedule and page.					
26	Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?					
27	If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage incumbrance?					
28	If the head of family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?					
29	If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?					
30	If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family, and mortgaged, give the post-office address of owner.					

TO ENUMERATORS: The inquiries numbered 26 to 30, inclusive, must be made concerning each family and each farm visited.

## PUBLIC ACTS PERTAINING TO THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

### PUBLIC—No. 84.

An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States shall be taken as of the date of June first, eighteen hundred and ninety.

SEC. 2. That there shall be established in the Department of the Interior an office to be denominated the Census Office, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Census, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the head of the Department, to superintend and direct the taking of the Eleventh Census of the United States, in accordance with the laws relating thereto, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent of Census shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and he shall receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars; and for the purposes of taking the Eleventh Census of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time as the necessity therefor arises appoint a chief clerk and one disbursing clerk of the Census Office at an annual salary each of twenty-five hundred dollars, two stenographers, ten chiefs of division, at an annual salary each of two thousand dollars, ten clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, thirty clerks of class two, with such number of clerks of class one, and of clerks, copyists, and computers, at salaries of not less than seven hundred and twenty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars per annum, as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt compilation of the results of the enumeration of the census herein provided to be taken. And the Secretary of the Interior may also appoint one captain of the watch at a salary of eight hundred and forty dollars per annum, two messengers and such number of watchmen and assistant messengers, laborers, and skilled laborers at six hundred dollars each per annum, and messenger boys at salaries of four hundred dollars each per annum, and charwomen at salaries of two hundred and forty dollars each per annum, as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. And upon such compilation and publication of said census, or at an earlier date, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the period of service of said clerks and employes shall end: Provided, That clerks transferred or detailed for service under this act from existing branches of the civil service shall not lose their positions or rights under the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States. All of the clerks of classes four, three, and two, above provided for, may be statistical experts. The disbursing clerk herein provided for shall, before entering upon his duties, give bond to the Treasurer of the United States in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which bond shall be conditioned that the said officer shall render a true and faithful account to the Treasurer, quarter-yearly, of all moneys and properties which shall be by him received by virtue of his office, with sureties to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof. All examinations for appointment and promotion, under this act, shall be in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on or before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Census, designate the number, whether one or more, of supervisors of census, to be appointed within each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The number of such supervisors shall not exceed one hundred and seventy-five. The Superintendent and the supervisors shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, respectively, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Superintendent or supervisor, as the case may be), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and perform and discharge the duties of the office of (Superintendent or supervisor, as the case may be), according to law, honestly and correctly, to the best of my ability"; which oaths shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his own district, of the following duties: To propose to the Superintendent of Census the division of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purpose of enumeration; to designate to the Superintendent of Census suitable persons, and, with the consent of said Superintendent, to employ such persons as enumerators within his district, one for each subdivision, and resident therein, who shall be selected solely with reference to fitness, and without reference to their political party affiliations, according to the division approved by the Superintendent of Census: Provided, That in the appointment of enumerators preference shall in all cases be given to properly qualified persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States residing in their respective districts; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that district, the supervisor may appoint any fit person,

PUBLIC ACTS PERTAINING TO THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. cxxxix

resident in the county, to be the enumerator of that district; to transmit to enumerators the printed forms and schedules issued from the Census Office, in quantities suited to the requirements of each subdivision; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties, and to the methods of conducting the census, and to advise with and counsel enumerators in person and by letter, as freely and fully as may be required to secure the purposes of this act; and under the direction of the Superintendent of Census, and to facilitate the taking of the census with as little delay as possible, he may cause to be distributed by the enumerators, prior to the taking of the enumeration, schedules to be filled up by householders and others; to provide for the early and safe transmission to his office of the returns of enumerators, embracing all the schedules filled by them in the course of enumeration, and for the due receipt and custody of such returns pending their transmission to the Census Office; to examine and scrutinize the returns of enumerators, in order to ascertain whether the work has been performed in all respects in compliance with the provisions of law, and whether any town or village or integral portion of the district has been omitted from enumeration; to forward to the Superintendent of Census the completed returns of his district in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said Superintendent, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns from his district, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected or supplied; to make up and forward to the Superintendent of Census the accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due under the provisions of this act to each enumerator of his district. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this act has been negligently or improperly taken and is by reason thereof incomplete, the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.

SEC. 6. Each supervisor of census shall, upon the completion of his duties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, receive the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto, in thickly settled districts, one dollar for each thousand or majority fraction of a thousand of the population enumerated in his district, and in sparsely settled districts one dollar and forty cents for each thousand or majority fraction of a thousand of the population enumerated in such district; such sums to be in full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him, except that an allowance for clerk hire may be made, at the discretion of the Superintendent of Census: Provided, That, in the aggregate, no supervisor shall be paid less than the sum of five hundred dollars. The designation of the compensation per thousand, as provided in this section, shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior at least one month in advance of the date for the commencement of the enumeration.

SEC. 7. That all mail matter of whatever class, relative to the census and addressed to the Census Office, to the Superintendent of Census, his chief clerk, supervisors, or enumerators, and indorsed "Official business, Department of the Interior, Census Office", shall be transported free of postage; and if any person shall make use of any such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the district to which he belongs a commission, under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties of an enumerator, and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed by him. He shall, moreover, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, an enumerator for taking the \_\_\_\_\_ census of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me, and will also faithfully collect all other statistics therein, as provided for in the act for taking the \_\_\_\_\_ census, and in conformity with all lawful instructions which I may receive, and will make due and correct returns thereof as required by said act, and will not disclose any information contained in the schedules, lists, or statements obtained by me to any person or persons, except to my superior officers.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_"

Which said oath or affirmation may be administered by any judge or clerk of a court of record, or any justice of the peace, or notary public empowered to administer oaths; which oath, duly authenticated, shall be forwarded to the supervisor of census before the date fixed herein for the commencement of the enumeration.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of each enumerator, after being qualified in the manner aforesaid, to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of such family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by this act, as of

date June first, eighteen hundred and ninety. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode. The Superintendent of Census may employ special agents or other means to make an enumeration of all Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable, classifying them as to Indians taxed, and Indians not taxed.

SEC. 10. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his district, as his returns under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The compensation of enumerators shall be ascertained and fixed as follows: In subdivisions, where the Superintendent of Census shall deem such allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, fifteen cents for each farm, and twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, and for each surviving soldier, sailor, or marine, or widow of such soldier, sailor, or marine returned five cents, may be given in full compensation for all services: Provided, That the subdivisions to which the above rate of compensation shall apply must be designated by the Superintendent of Census at least one month in advance of the enumeration. Rates of compensation for all other subdivisions shall be fixed in advance of the enumeration by the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the difficulty of enumeration, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any such district shall not be less than three dollars nor more than six dollars per day of ten hours actual field work each, when a per diem compensation shall be established by the Secretary of the Interior; nor more than three cents for each living inhabitant, twenty cents for each farm, and thirty cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, when a per capita compensation shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed any enumerator in either class of subdivisions, except in extreme cases, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the Superintendent of Census. The Superintendent of Census shall prescribe uniform methods and suitable forms for keeping accounts of the number of people enumerated or of the time occupied in field work for the purpose of ascertaining the amounts due to enumerators, severally, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That the subdivision assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants, as near as may be, according to estimates based on the Tenth Census. The boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines.

SEC. 13. That any supervisor or enumerator, who, having taken and subscribed the oath required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the Superintendent, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and be fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly make false certificates or fictitious returns, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of either of the last named offenses, he shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 14. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employé, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation provided in this act for the services of any enumerator or clerk or other employé, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than three thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

And every president, treasurer, secretary, agent, director, or other officer of every corporation from which answers to any of the schedules provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and

## PUBLIC ACTS PERTAINING TO THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. cxxxiii

complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

SEC. 16. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 17. That the schedules of inquiries at the Eleventh Census shall be the same as those contained in section number twenty-two hundred and six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by section seventeen of the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Tenth and subsequent censuses", approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, with such changes of the subject matter, emendations, and modifications as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; it being the intent of this section to give to said Secretary full discretion over the form of the schedules of such inquiries: Provided, however, That said Superintendent shall, under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, cause to be taken on a special schedule of inquiry, according to such form as he may prescribe, the names, organizations, and length of service of those who had served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines: And provided, That the population schedule shall include an inquiry as to the number of negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons. The report which the Superintendent of Census (if directed by said Secretary) is required to obtain from railroad corporations, incorporated express companies, telegraph companies, and insurance companies, and from all corporations or establishments reporting products other than agricultural products, shall be of and for the fiscal year of such corporations or establishments having its termination nearest to the first of June, eighteen hundred and ninety; the Superintendent of Census shall collect and publish the statistics of the population, industries, and resources of the district of Alaska, with such fullness as he may deem expedient, and as he shall find practicable under the appropriations made, or to be made, for the expenses of the Eleventh Census. He shall also, at the time of the general enumeration herein provided for, or prior thereto, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, collect the statistics of and relating to the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals, and make report thereon to Congress; and he shall collect from official sources information relating to animals not on farms. The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with said census shall relate to population and social statistics relating thereto, the products of manufactories, mining, and agriculture, mortality and vital statistics, valuation and public indebtedness, recorded indebtedness, and to statistics relating to railroad corporations, incorporated express, telegraph, and insurance companies, a list of the names, organizations, and length of service of surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

SEC. 18. That each enumerator in his subdivision shall be charged with the collection of the facts and statistics required by each and all the several schedules, with the following exceptions, to wit: In cities or states where an official registration of deaths is maintained, the Superintendent of Census may, in his discretion, withhold the mortality schedule from the several enumerators within such cities or states, and may obtain the statistics required by this act through official records, paying therefor such sum as may be found necessary, not exceeding the amount which is by this act authorized to be paid to enumerators for a similar service, namely, two cents for each death thus returned. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Superintendent of Census may withhold the schedules for manufacturing, mining, and social statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon experts and special agents, to be employed without respect to locality. And said Superintendent may employ experts and special agents to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing, railroad, fishing, mining, cattle, and other industries of the country, and of telegraph, express, transportation, and insurance companies as he may designate and require.

And the Superintendent of Census shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prepare schedules containing such interrogatories as shall, in his judgment, be best adapted to elicit this information, with such specifications, divisions, and particulars under each head as he shall deem necessary to that end. Such experts and special agents shall take the same oath as the enumerators of the several subdivisions, and shall have equal authority with such enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them, and they shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Superintendent of Census with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the same shall in no case exceed six dollars per day and actual necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 19. That the enumeration required by this act shall commence on the first Monday of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, and be taken as of that date, and each enumerator shall prosecute the canvass of his subdivision from that date forward on each week day without intermission, except for sickness or other urgent cause; and any unnecessary cessation of his work shall be sufficient ground for his removal and the appointment of another person in his place; and any person so appointed shall take the oath required of enumerators, and shall receive compensation at the same rates. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district, and to prepare the returns

hereinbefore required to be made, and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, and in any city having over ten thousand inhabitants under the census of eighteen hundred and eighty, the enumeration of population shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday of June; and any delay beyond the dates above respectively, on the part of any enumerator, shall be sufficient cause for withholding the compensation to which he would be entitled by compliance with the provisions of this act, until proof satisfactory to the Superintendent of Census shall be furnished that such delay was by reason of causes beyond the control of such enumerator.

SEC. 20. That the sum of six million four hundred thousand dollars is hereby fixed and limited as the maximum cost of the census herein provided for, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding, and it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior or the Superintendent of Census to incur any expense or obligation whatever, in respect to said census, in excess of that sum; and the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, and continue available until the completion of the Eleventh Census.

SEC. 21. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, whenever he may think proper, to call upon any other Department or office of the Government for information pertinent to the enumeration herein required.

SEC. 22. Any supervisor of census may, with the consent of the Superintendent of Census, remove any enumerator in his district, and fill the vacancy thereby caused or otherwise occurring; and in such cases but one compensation shall be allowed for the entire service, to be apportioned among the persons performing the same in the discretion of the Superintendent of Census.

SEC. 23. That upon the request of any municipal government, meaning thereby the incorporated government of any town, village, township, or city, or kindred municipality, the Superintendent of Census shall furnish such government with a copy of the names, with age, sex, birthplace, and color or race, of all persons enumerated within the territory in the jurisdiction of such municipality, and such copies shall be paid for by such municipal government at the rate of twenty-five cents for each one hundred names, and all sums so received by the Superintendent of Census shall be accounted for in such way as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, and covered into the Treasury of the United States to be placed to the credit of, and in addition to, the appropriation herein made for taking the Eleventh Census.

SEC. 24. That the Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employes connected with the taking of the census, and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this act, including the rental of convenient quarters in the District of Columbia and the furnishing thereof, and an outfit for printing small blanks, tally sheets, circulars, and so forth, and shall from time to time make a detailed report to Congress of such expenditures.

SEC. 25. That the act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the Tenth and subsequent censuses", approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; and all censuses subsequent to the Eleventh Census shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise provide.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

# PUBLIC—No. 1.

An act making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following objects, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

## PRINTING, ENGRAVING, AND BINDING ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For printing, engraving, and binding required for the preliminary work for taking the Eleventh Census, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to continue available until exhausted.

Approved, December 19, 1889.

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PUBLIC—No. 2.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses", approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses", approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, be amended by striking out the words "five hundred" and inserting the words "one thousand", so that the proviso will read: "Provided, That in the aggregate no supervisor shall be paid less than the sum of one thousand dollars".

Approved, January 23, 1890.

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PUBLIC—No. 19.

An act to require the Superintendent of Census to ascertain the number of people who own farms and homes, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Census, in addition to the duties now required of him by law, to ascertain the number of persons who live on and cultivate their own farms, and who live in their own homes, and the number who hire their farms and homes, and the number of farms and homes which are under mortgage, the amount of mortgage debt, and the value of the property mortgaged. He shall also ascertain whether such farms and homes have been mortgaged for the whole or part of the purchase money for the same, or for other purposes, and the rates of interest paid upon mortgage loans.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of this act the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of the "Act to provide for taking the Eleventh Census and subsequent censuses", approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall apply to the provisions of this act.

Approved, February 22, 1890.

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PUBLIC—No. 11.

Joint resolution providing for taking the census in Alaska.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Census is hereby authorized to pay special agents in Alaska, in addition to their salaries, a per diem allowance to cover all expenses of subsistence and transportations not to exceed seven dollars per diem.

Approved, March 19, 1890.

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PUBLIC—No. 51.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses", approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eighteen of an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses", approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, be amended by adding, to the last line of said section eighteen, after the words "and actual necessary traveling expenses" the words "and a per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence of three dollars per day".

Approved, April 3, 1890.

PUBLIC—No. 124.

An act authorizing the registration of census mail matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all mail matter, of whatever class, relative to the census and addressed to the Census Office, to the Superintendent of Census, his chief clerk, supervisors, or enumerators, and indorsed "Official business, Department of the Interior, Census Office, registered", shall be transported free by registered mail; and if any person shall make use of any such mark of registration to avoid the payment of any registry fee on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved, May 21, 1890.

PUBLIC—No. 163.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the payment of pensions and for the expenses of the Eleventh Census for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For salaries and necessary expenses for taking and compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, three million seventy-five thousand dollars, to continue available until exhausted.

Approved, June 18, 1890.

PUBLIC—No. 225.

An act amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventeen of said act be so amended that the Superintendent of the Census shall require and obtain from the owners, proprietors, or managers of every unincorporated express company the same class of facts which by said section he is now obliged to require and obtain from the owners, proprietors, or managers of every incorporated express company; and, further,

That section fifteen of the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent censuses" shall be so amended that the penalties provided for in said section shall apply in case the president, treasurer, secretary, agent, or director of an unincorporated express company shall willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by the said act, if thereto requested by the Superintendent of the Census.

Approved, August 14, 1890.

PUBLIC—No. 245.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

EXPENSES OF ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For salaries and necessary expenses for taking and compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, one million four hundred thousand dollars.



## PUBLIC ACTS PERTAINING TO THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. cxxxvii

For continuing the printing, engraving, and binding of the Eleventh Census, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to continue available until exhausted, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

\* \* \* \* \*  
SEC. 4. That hereafter all disbursing officers of the United States shall render their accounts quarterly; and the Secretary of the Senate shall render his accounts as heretofore; but the Secretary of the Treasury may direct any or all such accounts to be rendered more frequently when in his judgment the public interests may require.  
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Approved, August 30, 1890.

### PUBLIC—No. 64.

An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several states under the Eleventh Census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred and fifty-six members, to be apportioned among the several states as follows:

Alabama, nine; Arkansas, six; California, seven; Colorado, two; Connecticut, four; Delaware, one; Florida, two; Georgia, eleven; Idaho, one; Illinois, twenty-two; Indiana, thirteen; Iowa, eleven; Kansas, eight; Kentucky, eleven; Louisiana, six; Maine, four; Maryland, six; Massachusetts, thirteen; Michigan, twelve; Minnesota, seven; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, fifteen; Montana, one; Nebraska, six; Nevada, one; New Hampshire, two; New Jersey, eight; New York, thirty-four; North Carolina, nine; North Dakota, one; Ohio, twenty-one; Oregon, two; Pennsylvania, thirty; Rhode Island, two; South Carolina, seven; South Dakota, two; Tennessee, ten; Texas, thirteen; Vermont, two; Virginia, ten; Washington, two; West Virginia, four; Wisconsin, ten; Wyoming, one.

SEC. 2. That whenever a new state is admitted to the union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number three hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 3. That in each state entitled under this apportionment the number to which such state may be entitled in the Fifty-third and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of the Representatives to which such state may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative.

SEC. 4. That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any state under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the state at large, and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until the legislature of such state in the manner herein prescribed shall redistrict such state, and if there be no increase in the number of Representatives from a state the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such state be redistricted as herein prescribed by the legislature of said state.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1891.

### PUBLIC—No. 141.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*  
The reports of the Eleventh Census shall be printed at the Government printing office, and in addition to the usual number there shall be printed fifty thousand copies of a digest of the leading statistics not to exceed two hundred octavo pages, of which fifteen thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, thirty thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Department of the Interior, and two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Census

Office. In addition to the above there shall be printed twenty-five thousand copies of the Compendium, of which seven thousand five hundred copies shall be for the use of the Senate, fifteen thousand copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, one thousand two hundred and fifty for the use of the Department of the Interior, and one thousand two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Census Office. In addition to the above, five thousand copies of each of the following final volumes shall be printed:

On Mines and Mining;  
On Wealth, Debt, and Taxation;  
On Recorded Indebtedness;  
On Transportation;  
On Insurance;  
On Social Statistics of Cities; and  
On Alaska.

One thousand two hundred and fifty copies of each shall be for the use of the Senate, two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives, eight hundred and thirty-four for the Department of the Interior, and four hundred and sixteen copies for the Census Office. These reports shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions made for the distribution of the Reports of the Tenth Census as contained in act of Congress approved August seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and for the printing of said census reports there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Said appropriation shall apply to the fiscal year ending July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

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PUBLIC—No. 143.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely:

EXPENSES OF ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For salaries and necessary expenses for taking and compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, one million dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

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PUBLIC—No. 11.

An act making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the Eleventh Census, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For salaries and necessary expenses for continuing the work of compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the work of the division of farms, homes, and mortgages, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 8, 1892.

PUBLIC ACTS PERTAINING TO THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. cxxxix

PUBLIC—No. 62.

An act to provide for certain of the most urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely:

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For salaries and necessary expenses for continuing the work of compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, one hundred thousand dollars, to be available until expended.

Approved, May 13, 1892.

PUBLIC—No. 109.

An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the Eleventh Census".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections fifteen and seventeen of the act entitled "An act to provide for taking of the Eleventh and subsequent censuses", approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, be, and the same are hereby, amended so that the Superintendent of Census shall be required to obtain from every incorporated and unincorporated company, firm, association, or person engaged in any productive industry the information called for and specified in the general and special schedules heretofore approved or to be hereafter approved by the Secretary of the Interior. And every president, treasurer, secretary, agent, director, or other officer of every corporation engaged in such productive industry, and every person, firm, manager, or agent of unincorporated companies, and members of firms, associations, or individuals likewise engaged in such productive industry, from which or whom answers to any of the inquiries contained in the said schedules are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Superintendent of Census, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or each or any of them, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiry or inquiries contained in the said schedules, or shall willfully give false information in respect thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. And all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 6, 1892.

PUBLIC—No. 178.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

EXPENSES OF ELEVENTH CENSUS.

For salaries and necessary expenses for continuing the work of compiling the results of the Eleventh Census, five hundred and sixty thousand dollars, being for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to continue available until exhausted.

For the work of the division of farms, homes, and mortgages, one hundred thousand dollars, being for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and to continue available until exhausted.

To continue printing of the final volumes of the Eleventh Census, authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to continue available until exhausted.

Approved, July 28, 1892.

COMPENDIUM OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

PUBLIC—No. 202.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

That the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, for printing the final reports of the Eleventh Census, be, and the same is hereby, made available for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, under the limitations and conditions prescribed by said act, and for the printing, not to exceed the usual number, of any additional reports the copy of which may be ready for the Public Printer before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

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Approved, August 5, 1892.